CAROLINA OBSERVER.

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Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

CARVED SHELL COMBS,

A NEW and beautiful article, just received by
HENRY L. JONES.
March 27, 1832. 73tf

Notice.

THE Subscriber having disposed of his Manufacturing Establishment and most of his Stock of Shoes, with a view of changing his business, requests all those indebted to him to call and settle before the 1st of May, as after that time, his remaining accounts will be put in the hands of an officer for collection.
W. L HAWLEY.

P. S.—He may be found at his old Stand, a few doors East of Market Square, where he will keep on hand
Sole and upper LEATHER,
Calf and Kip Skins,
Coach and Hatter's Linings, in variety,
Hog Skins, facing and padding Skins,
Skirting and harness Leather, &c.
With an assortment of GROCERIES, &c.
Fayetteville, March 26. 73tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

I WILL expose to public sale for cash, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday of May next, the following *LANDS*, or so much thereof as will satisfy the Taxes due thereon for the year 1830, and all costs:

	TAX.
600 acres, formerly Wm. Daniel's, listed by William Grimes,	$1 60
1200 ditto on Neill's creek, and 5 polls, listed by James Stevens,	8 40
152 ditto on Black river, listed by Thomas Young,	1 22
200 ditto on Cape Fear, listed by Parish Cross, for the Heirs of William Brazier,	20
The following Lands are unlisted, consequently subject to Double Tax.	
100 acres on Neill's creek as the property of Stephen Johnston, valuation $100	80
350 ditto on Hector's creek, as the property of Lydia Johnston, value $700,	5 60
87½ ditto on Cedar creek, as the property of Green Womack, value $87½	62
50 ditto on Neill's creek, owner unknown, valuation $50,	40

JOHN McLEAN, for
JOHN BLACK, *Sh'ff.*
March 26, 1832. 73-6t.

$100 Reward.

FOR the apprehension of negro fellow *MIKE*, about 32 or 33 years old, who ranaway from me about the first of September last, on my way to Georgia. Mike is a spare built, thin visage fellow, of a yellow complexion, and I would suppose about 5 feet high. I had him from Jesse Barden of Wayne County, North Carolina, where he had a wife, and I suspect is lurking about there, or in some of the adjoining counties I will give the above reward for him, delivered in any Jail so that I get him by the 25th of April ensuing.
Letters on the subject may be addressed to Thomas or Geo. Y. Lowe, Macon, Bibb County, Georgia.
GEORGE Y. LOWE.
March 22, 1832. 73-tf

THE ANNUAL CONVENTION

of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of North Carolina, will be held in St. Paul's Church, at Edenton, on the 17th day of May next.
In consequence of the loss of the Minutes of the last Convention by the fire at Fayetteville, and the existence of various opinions as to the day fixed by that Convention for the meeting of the next, the Rt. Rev. Bishop has authorized the above notice.
E. L. WINSLOW, *Sec'y.*
March 13. 71-tf

FOR SALE.

WILL be sold on Wednesday, 18th day of April next, at Public Auction, at the Town House, those four
VALUABLE LOTS,
fronting on Rowan Street, nearly opposite the residence of Louis D. Henry, Esq'r. The Plat and Boundaries of said Lots can be seen at the Subscribers' Auction Store. Terms (which will be liberal) on the day of sale:
WILLKINGS & CO, *Auctr's.*
Fayetteville, March 20, 1832 72-ts.

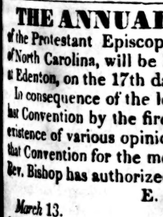
Salt,

200 Sacks Liverpool Blown Salt. Just received per Boat Eliza, and for sale by
T. SANDFORD & CO.
March 20.

Removal.

JAMES KYLE
HAS removed to his New Brick Store, at his Old Stand, corner of Market Square and Hay street, where he is now receiving a large and general assortment of
DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & GROCERIES,
Also, an assortment of
BEST ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTHS,
All of which will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.
March 20. 72tf.

COACH MAKING.



CHARLES T. GARDNER & ALFRED A. McKETHAN, having entered into Copartnership under the firm of *Gardner & McKethan*, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have purchased the Coach Making establishment of Mr. A. McLauchlin, on Person Street, where they intend to continue the above business in all its branches.
From the experience of several years in the business, and having first rate materials, &c. they flatter themselves they will be able to give general satisfaction to all who favor them with their custom.
N. B. Repairing of every description will be faithfully executed at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms. Orders are respectfully solicited.
Fayetteville, March 6. 70 6w.

C. P. Mallett,

HAS received and is now opening his supply of *SPRING and SUMMER GOODS*, comprising a very general assortment:
Domestic Sheetings and Shirtings,
Cotton Yarn, No. 5 to 16,
Dorchester Bedtick,
Domestic Ginghams,
French do., a variety of patterns,
Rowen Cassimere and Cantoon Cords,
Light fancy Calicoes and Prints,
Linen cambric and cotton Hdkffs.
Fancy palmerine and gauze do.
A general assortment of Drillings,
White, buff, and fancy Merseilles,
Circassian and Bombazets,
Cotton Ferrets and quality Binding,
No. 1, 2, 3 weeding Hoes,
Gilburt's and Taylor's Axes,
Hooks and Hinges—Trace Chains,
A good assortment of stock, plate and knob Locks and Latches,
Chest, drawer, cupboard and pad Locks,
Knives and Forks, and pocket Knives,
A general assortment of Carpenter's Tools,
Cotton and Manilla Cordage,
A supply of fine Hats, Shoes and Trunks,
Saddles, Bridles and Valisses,
Seidlitz and soda Powders,
Dye Stuffs, Paints and Putty,
Brown, fancy and maple Soap,
Opodeldoc, Preston Salts and Rose,
Cocoa, Mace, Cloves, and Cinnamon,
Race and ground Ginger,
Pine apple Cheese,
Bunch and bloom Raisins,
Window Glass 8x10 and 10x12,
Dupont's Powder, Lead and Shot,
Imperial and Hyson Teas,
Loaf and brown Sugar,
Coffee, Molasses, Salt, Iron, &c. &c.
March 20. 72tf.

Fresh Lime.

150 Casks fresh LIME, made from the celebrated Dexter Rock of Providence, R. I. Those wishing a strong cement, would do well to give it a trial. Just receiving from boat Washington, and for sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
January 17. 63tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber informs the public, that he is now opening a LARGE STOCK of
Dry Goods,
In his New Brick Building near Market Square,
AMONGST WHICH ARE,
A great variety of Cloths, of every description, Sattinets, Flannels, Baizes, Blankets, bleached and unbleached Domestic Goods, 6-4 Bed Ticking, Cambrics and Muslins, Bombazetts, Hats and Shoes, Irish Linens.
ALSO,
A great variety of *SILKS*, all of which he is prepared to sell, by wholesale or retail, as low as it is possible that the same descriptions can be sold in this State.
JNO. McARN.
January 4, 1832.

For Sale,
An excellent second hand
CARRIAGE,
an elegant
BAROUCHE,
and one common Barouche.
J. McARN.
January 4, 1832. 63tf.

N. E. Rum, &c.

Just received per Steam Boat Henrietta,
14 Hhds. N. E. RUM,
5 bbls. Malaga Wine,
A few dozen Palmetto Brooms,
For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
March 13.

Rum, Coffee, &c.

JUST RECEIVED BY STEAM BOAT JOHN WALKER,
8 Hhds. N. E. RUM,
50 Bags St. Domingo COFFEE,
20 Hhds. prime retailing MOLASSES,
For sale by
THOS SANDFORD & CO.
February 21.

SADDLE & HARNESS MAKING
Coach and Gig Trimming.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has again established himself in the above business, on the south side of Person street, Liberty Point, where he solicits a continuance of patronage. All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.
JAMES SUNDY.

For sale, an elegant stick GIG.
February 14, 1832. 67tf.

FOR SALE,

THAT healthy, beautiful, and commodious Residence on Hay Mount, at present in the occupancy of Thomas J. Curtis, Esq. For further particulars, apply to
JOSEPH BAKER.
Agent for Green Womack, Esq. of Pittsboro'.
Fayetteville, June 21. 33-tf

Ecclesiastical Notice.

THE Presbytery of Fayetteville will meet at Centre church, in Robeson County, on Friday the 13th of April next, at 12 o'clock. A punctual attendance of all the members, is earnestly requested.
COLIN McIVER, *Stated Clerk.*
March 20th, 1832. 73 2w.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT we, the undersigned, do forbid all persons from trespassing on our lands, for the purpose of hunting, gaming, or otherwise, with dogs or guns, by night or by day, under such penalties as the law directs.
COLIN McPHERSON.
DANIEL GRAHAM.
DANIEL McPHERSON.
ARCHIBALD RAY.
ALEX'R McPHERSON.
D. SMITH.
MALCOM McPHERSON.
Cumberland County, March 14, 1832. 72-3t.

CONGRESS.

SPEECH OF Mr. MANGUM, of N. C.
On the TARIFF—In Senate, Feb. 7, 1832.

MR. PRESIDENT: It is with unfeigned reluctance that I have determined to participate in this debate—a reluctance which derives strength from the conviction that scarcely any useful practical result can be attained by the discussion of a mere abstract proposition. For legislation to be wise, it is not sufficient that it be right in the abstract merely, but it is also necessary that it shall be adapted to the condition of those upon whom it is to operate. Their interests, habits, feelings, sentiments, and even prejudices, demand the most calm and respectful consideration.

The resolution upon your table contains matter of high and grave import. It involves principles mingling in deep and dangerous connexion, with the interests and the passions of great masses of this confederacy. It involves a final decision upon this Tariff policy, now presented in a naked, unmitigated—aye, aggravated form. I cannot but regard it as the most momentous question which has ever been submitted to any deliberative assembly in this country since the adoption of the Federal Constitution—as indeed the most fearfully momentous that has ever occurred in the whole history of the American people, with the single exception of the declaration of American Independence.

This policy in its inception, and in its progress, has been marked with struggles keen, fierce and resolved. In some portions of the Union all the elements of discontent are stirring and heaving in frightful agitation. The passions are thronging to the contest. It is no longer discussed as a question of political economy, but as a naked question of Liberty. Shall this course of things endure longer? Is there any lover of his country who can contemplate it without deep and painful reflections? Shall this beautiful fabric of our liberties be perilled in a contest of mere selfish interests, uncalled for by the exigencies of the country, and unredeemed by any high, noble, and patriotic considerations?

Sir, the State from which I come regards this struggle with deep solicitude, and the most patriotic anxiety. No State in this confederacy looks to this Union with more loyalty of affection than North Carolina. Moderate in her views, just in her purposes, and proud of the glory of our common country, she contemplates with pain any system of policy which tends to weaken the affections of this great brotherhood of the American people—She deprecates the present system of taxation as essentially sectional and selfish, and as gradually, but surely, undermining the fabric of our noble institutions. She has hitherto acquiesced in this policy with a dignified moderation, looking to the extinguishment of the public debt as a period favorable to the alleviation of her burthens, and a rectification of the system.

We are now upon the eve of that era—so glorious in modern annals—the public faith redeemed, and the public engagements all fulfilled. In this new state of things it becomes us to survey our position, and accommodate our policy to our actual condition and the exigencies of the Government.

That position is both difficult and delicate. The occasion imperiously demands a great reduction of the revenue—a reduction to the actual necessities of the Government. Wisdom, prudence and justice require that it shall be effected with as little injury as possible to the manufacturing establishments, built up in a different state of things.

The question has been argued by the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Clay) upon the assumption that a large portion of this country are laboring for an entire demolition of those establishments—and appeals have been made to excite every motive of interest and arouse every selfish principle, to rally around this Tariff system, and protect it from the assaults of its ruthless assailants.

Sir, these appeals have been made with admirable sagacity—with a deep conviction that the system can be maintained only by arousing the passions and excluding the lights of calm and sober reason. But, sir, has this assumption any foundation in fact? Is there any party in this country that seeks to demolish the manufacturing establishments? Is there any which is not deeply impressed with the difficult and delicate responsibility of reorganizing our system of imposts, and adjusting the duties, with a due regard to all the great interests of the country? If there be any such party it is unknown to me. Sir, the great object of those whom I represent, and with whom I associate, is to adjust this system so as to approximate, as near as may be, an equal participation in the burdens and benefits of the Government.

Equality under the present system of taxation is wholly unattainable. The agricultural and planting States will of necessity pay more than their equal proportion of the revenue. This proportion is obvious and incontrovertible. The Southern States have never complained of that inequality, while the revenue power was fairly exercised, and with reference to the necessities of the Government. In war, as well as in peace, they have borne the necessary burthens without a murmur. But now, in a time of profound peace—the public debt being paid—they are unwilling to be taxed—not for the benefit of the Government—but for the benefit of large, wealthy, and flourishing capitalists. A system so unequal and so unjust cannot be endured. As a permanent system it will not, as it ought not to be endured.

What is the effect of the resolution upon the table. It is to aggravate the evil. It is to tax the necessaries of the poor man, while the rich may revel in luxuries as free from taxation as the air he breathes. It is to increase the extravagant bounties already enjoyed by the rich capitalist, by diminishing the cost of many of the articles which enter into the consumption of his establishment. The duties in the shape of protection remain the same nominally, while in fact they are enhanced to the whole amount of deduction from the prices of articles consumed by the manufacturer and his labourers.

The only feature of mitigation is to be found in the reduction of the amount of revenue. This however is more than counterbalanced by the increased inequality in the action of the system. But if a system of imposts shall be adopted in pursuance of the policy of the resolution, what will be the extent of the reduction of the revenue? The Senator from Kentucky estimates it at seven millions of dollars; others are of opinion that it would be between five and six—suppose it be seven millions; we should then have an annual revenue varying between eighteen and twenty-three millions of dollars, when the actual necessities of the Government would not and ought not to require more than ten millions to be raised by revenue. The people are then to be taxed from eight to twelve and even fifteen millions of dollars annually, more than the actual wants of the Government, if the policy indicated by this resolution shall ultimately prevail. Sir, can this policy soothe the discontents of the public mind, and restore harmony to the distracted councils of this country? Can it heal those divisions that have so extensively and fearfully impaired the confidence and sundered the affections of distant and important parts of this confederacy? Sir, it cannot. The whole South will regard it with fixed aversion. They will view it as a proof that our distant brethren have but little respect for our feelings; that they turn a deaf ear to our friendly remonstrances, and heed not the narrative of our violated rights and multiplied wrongs. Sir, it does violence to every conception of a free Government. It is subversive of every maxim of an enlightened political economy, and it is utterly regardless of that confidence and affection cemented by mutual interest, which constitute the broad basis—and the only basis—upon which rests the noble structure of our free institutions. Is it the part of wisdom, taking broad and statesman-like views, and looking afar off, to persevere in a policy, which by six or seven contiguous States in the Union, is believed to bring to them nothing but pure, unmixed evil, and which a large majority of the people of that region believe to be in violation of the spirit and principles of the Constitution?

Sir, it formed no part of my purpose, when I first determined to offer my views on this resolution, to touch the Constitutional question. Repeated expositions of the opinions of the South had gone forth, some of which had slept their moment on your table, and thence been consigned to the lumber rooms of this Capitol, where they still sleep unrespected, unregarded, and forgotten. I had long since learned the utter inutility of discussing Constitutional points. I had seen the little favor with which such discussions are entertained by Congress. Many in this enlightened age seem to have grown wiser than the Constitution. And as it is now well nigh ridiculous to discuss gravely a Constitutional point, so in the progress of our high destinies, it may be made a point of order to touch a topic so stale and hackneyed.

But as several Senators, and especially the Senator from Maine, (Mr. Holmes,) favored the Senate with long, labored, and subtle arguments in favor of the constitutionality of the protective system, I trust I shall be pardoned for stating, as succinctly as I may, the views which I entertain on this subject.

It is not pretended by the advocates of this policy, that any direct and express power is to be found in the Constitution, to protect manufactures. But they insist that the power is fairly derived from that part of the 8th section of the 1st article of the Constitution which confers on Congress the power "To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes."

The whole argument rests upon the construction to be placed on the words "To regulate commerce with foreign nations," and it is conceded on all hands that if the power to protect manufactures cannot be derived from these words, that it cannot be found elsewhere, and consequently does not exist. What is a protecting duty? It is a duty laid to restrain the importation of a foreign article similar to a domestic article; and the duty is effectual or not, precisely in the proportion as it affects the importation of the foreign article. If the duty partially restrains importation, it is only partial or incomplete protection. To give the protective principle complete effect, it is necessary to increase the duty so as to restrain entirely the importation. Hence from the words "To regulate commerce with foreign nations," you derive the power to destroy—to annihilate commerce with foreign nations. A regulation truly! An obvious perversion of the plain meaning of words!

The argument necessarily comes to this conclusion. For if you have the power to "regulate commerce" for the purpose of protecting domestic manufactures, you have the *whole unrestrained* power for that purpose, and to effectuate that purpose completely, you must push the power of regulation to—extinction.

Could this have been the meaning of the framers of the Constitution? By looking into the history of those times, I think it will be apparent that it was not. Under the old confederation, Congress had the power, with the consent of nine States, to exercise some of the highest attributes of sovereignty, the power of making peace and war—to coin money—regulate its value—to grant letters of marque and reprisal in time of peace—to enter into treaties and alliances, besides many other important powers—*but Congress had no power to lay taxes.* The sword was placed in the hand of Congress, but the arm was nerveless, so long as the States retained the purse. At the close of the revolutionary war, the confederacy was not unlike a young giant—victorious, but exhausted and powerless. The public debt accumulated, the public credit annihilated, the precious metals vanished, the circulating medium—the paper money—depreciated and worthless, public confidence and private faith mere terms of mockery—so that the universal distress, confusion and calamity of peace were more sorely felt, and more appalling, than all the horrors of the war.

Every intelligent man referred much of the general suffering to the true cause—the want of power in the old Congress to "regulate," to improve, to give unity and stability to our foreign commerce, and to raise a revenue to redeem our pledged faith, and fulfil our public engagements. Repeated applications were made to the States to confer upon Congress the power to lay duties and collect a revenue. Every eye was turned on commerce as being the most convenient and the only fit and ample source of raising a revenue adequate to the necessities of the Government. The respective States had the entire control over the whole subject of foreign commerce; and it was only by surrendering that control to Congress, that an efficient system of revenue could be organized. This view was urged upon the States with zeal and ability. The States regarded these overtures with a cold, scrupulous, and jealous caution. The able men of that day took the deepest interest in the subject. Every topic was pressed which could convince the understanding, kindle the patriotism, or conciliate the confidence of the States.

They were told of violated faith, unredeemed pledges, national dishonor, paralyzed commerce, approaching anarchy—the entire absence of power to combine and control our resources, and to countervail the injurious commercial regulations of foreign countries. But in no document of that day, notwithstanding the numerous and powerful inducements held out to the States to confer upon Congress the power "to regulate commerce," do I find a single word said in favor of conferring that power as the means or as an instrument to protect domestic manufactures. Revenue, and revenue alone, was the great leading legitimate object. All these efforts failed—the evils became more obvious, and the public necessities more urgent. Mr. Madison took up this subject in the Virginia Legislature in 1785, and resolutions passed the House of Delegates, instructing the Delegates then representing that Commonwealth in Congress, to propose to the other States, to authorize that Assembly to regulate the foreign commerce. This movement failed in the Senate. It was revived during the same session in a different form, and finally, in January 1786, a resolution was adopted appointing Commissioners to meet such Commissioners as might be appointed by the other States, to take into consideration the trade of the United States, and to devise some uniform system of commercial regulations. In pursuance of this resolution a meeting was held in Annapolis in September 1786. Five States only being represented, the Commissioners declined doing more than making a report to the Legislatures of their States, and transmitting copies, to the United States in Congress.

Congress took up this report in Feb. 1787, which led to the Convention of May, of the same year, in Philadelphia, that formed the present Constitution.

Did the protection of domestic manufactures enter into the contemplation of Mr. Madison, when he moved his resolutions in the Virginia Legislature?—Did it enter into the conception of any public man of that day? Where is the memorial of such a motive? In what speech is it to be found? In what document is it indicated? What manufacturing establishments existed in Virginia at that day requiring the fostering hand of protection? Where were *then* the conventions of manufacturers to excite into active and vigorous co-operation the best ability of the ancient dominion?

Sir, the idea is preposterous. No such establishments existed—no such motive was conceived. But suppose such establishments did exist, and protection was the object, had not each State the ample power and the exclusive power to encourage and protect? Was any new power necessary? Sir, in the whole annals of legislation, I do not believe there can be found a more gross perversion of the plain import of language than that which seeks to convert "the power to regulate commerce" into a power to protect domestic manufactures; by which protection, when complete, "the power to regulate commerce" is resolved into an annihilation of commerce.

Sir, I repeat, the great object was commerce; the great evils were the want of punctuality, on the part of the States, in complying with the requisitions of Congress—the want of uniformity in commercial regulations among the different States, and the want of power lodged somewhere to make commercial treaties with foreign powers.

But, Sir, in the annual message of the President, in December, 1830, the argument in favor of the constitutionality of the protective principle is placed in a new, and, in my opinion, the strongest light, in which it can be presented. It is stated as follows:

"The power to impose duties on imports originally belonged to the several States. The right to adjust those duties with a view to the encouragement of domestic branches of industry, is so completely incidental to that power that it is difficult to suppose the existence of the one without the other. The States have delegated their whole authority over imports to the General Government, without limitation or restriction, saving the very inconsiderable reservation relating to their inspection laws. This authority having thus entirely passed from the States, the right to exercise it, for the purpose of protection, does not exist in them, and consequently if it be not possessed by the General Government it must be extinct."

With due respect, I think, this whole argument is vitiated by a sophism. The fallacy consists in supposing a power in the States over a subject which might have been exercised without limitation or restriction, *when* granted to the General Government, for a particular purpose, may, by that Government, be exercised without limitation or restriction, without regard to that particular purpose, and to the extent of an entire perversion or destruction of that purpose.

The particular purpose for granting the power to the General Government was, to raise revenue, by giving unity, vigor, and stability, to our foreign commerce.

It was conservative, and cannot be rightfully exercised but as a conservative power.

Permit me to test the logic of the message, and exhibit the conclusions to which it leads:

The States, respectively, before the adoption of the Constitution, had the power to interdict all foreign commerce indefinitely, to annihilate it forever at their sovereign will and pleasure; but the State have granted all power over it to the General Government; therefore the General Government has power to interdict it indefinitely—to lay a perpetual embargo—to annihilate it forever at its sovereign will and pleasure. This conclusion, absurd as it may seem, inevitably results from the argument of the message.

Yet no intelligent man can be found who will advocate the proposition that Congress by a sweeping enactment, can cut off forever all foreign commerce. The act laying the embargo, in 1807, not indicating upon its face the period of its limitation, was gravely questioned, in a certain quarter, in respect to its constitutionality by many of the most eminent sawyers and statesmen.

And yet an embargo is a mere temporary suspension of commerce, designed to correct some evil pernicious to its prosperity; or as a precautionary measure, preliminary to some ulterior movement that might expose it to hazard or injury. In both cases it has for its object the benefit of commerce; to place it on a better and more permanent footing, or to shelter it from an impending evil. It is a temporary evil, resorted to for the attainment of a durable good. It is a conservative power, and in that aspect only is it rightfully exercisable, and in that aspect it is strongly contradistinguished from the protective principle, which tends to the annihilation and not the conservation of foreign commerce.

Again, the argument is inaccurate, in supposing the terms "to regulate foreign Commerce," and to "protect domestic manufactures" strictly correlative: Whereas, to regulate commerce is one thing, and to protect domestic manufactures is another. The error consists in supposing an indissoluble connexion—a fixed dependance to exist between them: Whereas, connexion and dependance are incidental to one mode of existence only, and in fact the government may exert a high and efficacious action upon one, without affecting the other. For example, if in the regulation of commerce you [illegible] then it with duties upon imports, a connexion instantly springs up, through the incidental advantage conferred upon the domestic article in a competition with the foreign coming into the same market burthened with those duties. But if in the regulation of commerce it is designed to infuse into it the utmost vigor, *that* is attainable only by conferring upon it perfect freedom. In this mode of existence then, the most natural and most perfect, all connexion is dissolved and all dependance is annihilated.

Again. The argument is inaccurate in assuming that the power of protection has entirely passed from the States, and that it exists in the general government, or must be extinct. To elucidate this part of the case, it is necessary to look into the constitution; and also into the proceedings of the convention which formed it. You will bear in mind, sir, that the great object of that convention was to give to congress the control of those general interests which were necessary to all, and common to all. Mere local interests were designed to be left to the care of the local governments. This view accords with the exposition given in the Federalist. "The powers delegated to the general government are few and defined. Those which remain to the state governments are numerous and undefined. The former will be exercised on external objects, as war, peace, negotiation and foreign commerce, with which last, the power of taxation will, for the most part, be connected. The powers reserved to the states, extend to all the objects which, in the ordinary course of affairs, concern the lives, liberties, and properties of the people, and the internal order, improvement and prosperity of the state."

You will also bear in mind that the two great local interests of that day, were the agricultural and planting interest of the middle and south, and the navigating interest of the north and east. For the manufacturing interest had not then risen into scarce

ly any consequence.—Yet it was foreseen that it would become a distinct and important interest.

The states had then the power of fostering and protecting manufactures. It could be done by giving premiums, pecuniary bounties, or by laying prohibitory duties. But of all the modes of encouragement, that by restraining or prohibitory duties was most convenient and most effectual. But as the whole power over foreign commerce was about to be given to congress with a view to raising the necessary revenue, it was foreseen that the states were about to be deprived of the most convenient and efficient instrument for the protection of domestic manufactures.—Efforts were therefore made, either to confer upon congress a direct power for the encouragement and promotion of manufactures; or to retain that power in the states in some modified but efficient form. By looking through the journal of the federal convention, it will be found that the first mention made of manufactures is on the 18th of August Among a series of propositions referred to the committee, appears the following: "To establish public institutions, rewards and immunities for the promotion of agriculture, commerce, trades, and *manufactures*." On the 20th of August, another series of propositions was referred to the committee. Among them is one to this effect: "There shall be a secretary of domestic affairs. It shall be his duty to attend to matters of general police, the state of agriculture and manufactures, &c."

The committee to whom was referred the above propositions, with divers others, made a report on the 22d August, proposing to add at the end of the sixteenth clause of the 2nd section, the power "To provide as may become necessary from time to time, for the well managing and securing of the common property, and general interests and welfare of the U. States, in such manner as shall not interfere with the governments of individual states, in matters which respect only their internal police, and for which their individual authorities may be competent." This report is exceedingly indefinite in its terms, and wholly incompatible with the idea of a government of delegated and specific powers. It was, therefore, very properly not acted on. The next trace we find of this subject, is on the 31st of August: when it was moved "to refer such parts of the constitution as have been postponed, and such parts of reports as have not been acted on, to a committee of a member of each state." Which passed in the affirmative. On the 1st Sept., Mr. Breatly, from this grand committee, reported partially, but said nothing of *manufactures*. Again, on the 4th September, the same gentleman reported partially —Still silent as to *manufactures*. On the 5th, he made a further and *final* report, proposing several alterations and additions, which were finally adopted with slight modifications. "To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries." It is now apparent, that after repeated references of the subject of "arts, *manufactures*, &c." and after full deliberation, the committee refused to make any report conferring a substantive power on congress, to foster and protect particular avocations: and that they, in fact, whittled down all these sweeping propositions to the slender power of "securing to authors and inventors for a limited time," the exclusive enjoyment of the fruits of their genius. I take this, sir, to be a decisive expression of the sense of the convention, against conferring upon congress the power to give to manufactures any other encouragement, than that which they incidentally derive from a revenue system of duties.

It being perceived that no substantive power would be conferred on Congress to protect domestic manufactures, and that the States were about to be deprived of the power of doing it by duties, a struggle was commenced on the 28th August, which was continued at intervals to the 15th September, within two days of the adjournment of the Convention. The struggle called forth some of the ablest men in that illustrious body, among whom Luther Martin was particularly distinguished in opposition to the principle prohibiting the States to lay impost or export duties without the consent of Congress. The discussion turned mainly upon the interests of *manufactures*, and the object was to retain in the States a concurrent power with Congress. On the 15th of September the clause was adopted, which now forms a part of the 10th section of the 1st article. By that clause the States may, without the consent of Congress previously obtained, lay such imposts or duties as may be absolutely necessary for executing the inspection laws; and, *with the consent of Congress*, may lay such imposts or duties upon imports or exports as may be necessary to protect their manufactures, upon the proviso of paying the duties into the public Treasury. If this latter power is not retained in the States to protect manufactures, for what is it retained? It cannot be for revenue, for that is to go into the public Treasury. If, then, it is not wholly nugatory, it can be for nothing else than to enable the States to encourage the interests of manufactures.

But, Sir, we are not left to grope in the dark for the true meaning of this clause. Luther Martin, in his speech to the Maryland Legislature, presents the whole ground. He had borne a distinguished part in the Convention at Philadelphia. With an eye that watched every movement, and a mind that comprehended every principle, no man better understood or was more able to expound the views of that body. In speaking of this clause, he says that—

"Every State is also prohibited from laying any imposts or duties on imports or exports, without the permission of the General Government. It was urged that as almost all sources of taxation were given to Congress, it would be but reasonable to leave the States the power of bringing revenue into their treasuries, by laying a duty upon exports, if they should think proper, which might be so light as not to injure or discourage industry, and yet might be productive of considerable revenue; also that there might be cases in which it would be proper for *the purpose of encouraging manufactures* to lay duties to prohibit the exportation of the raw materials; and even, in addition to the duties laid by Congress on imports for the sake of *revenue*, to lay a duty to discourage the importation of particular articles into a State, or to *enable a manufacturer here to supply us on as good terms as they could be obtained from a foreign market* However, the most we could obtain was, that this power might be exercised by the States, with and only with the consent of Congress."

From all of which the following conclusions, I think, inevitably result: First, That the power to protect domestic manufactures is not extinct; secondly, that it is not possessed exclusively either by the General Government or by the States respectively; but, thirdly, that the power does in fact exist, and may be put into efficient action, by any State, with the consent of the General Government.

But, Sir, Senators turn to the act of July, 1789, and with an air of exultation and anticipated triumph, proclaim the annunciation of the principle of protection in the second act of the Government. That the preamble of that act—yes, sir, that preamble which has been tattered and mouthed by every advocate of the system, from its ablest champion down to the humblest hammer that plies the hob-nail—is the key to open into this magnificent and gorgeous temple of the American system. Yes, Sir, it has been emphatically said, by the Senator from Kentucky, "that the great pillars of this splendid edifice were then raised from the dust." It is true, Sir—and it is also true that the modest architects of that day aimed at nothing more than Doric simplicity and Doric strength—they were plain practical men, and, I think, it may be gravely questioned whether any one of them, while he was proposing five per cent. ad valorem, ever thought or dreamed of "great pillars," gorgeous temples, magnificent edifices, or any of that splendid phantasmagoria which haunt the imaginations of the master workmen of our modern President-making American System.

Sir, what is the meaning of that preamble? Did it mean protection, in the sense now used? What manufactures were to be protected? The duties by that act ranged from five to fifteen per cent. ad valorem. And this is called protection to infant manufactures, scarce struggling into existence! When *now*, after forty years of sturdy growth, these same manufactures implore and demand a protection of from 40 to 250 per cent. ad valorem—to save them from destruction—from utter annihilation!

Sir, that revenue was the object, is palpable; the history of the times shows it, and manufactures were no otherwise thought of than as they might be incidentally benefitted. The people were then to be first called on to bear taxation in that form—and to a people jealous of their rights, and averse to public burthens, it was natural that every benefit direct and incidental, that could flow from the act, should be enumerated in the preamble. This preamble has been repudiated in all subsequent enactments, and the law to which it is prefixed, was repealed in little more than a year.

In the year 1790 another act was passed, reciting the aforementioned act, and with this preamble, to wit: "And whereas the support of Government and the discharge of said debts render it necessary to increase the said duties, Be it enacted," &c. Nor is there any trace to be found in the statute book, since that time, of a law passed—indicating the fact upon its face—for the encouragement and protection of manufactures. So far from that being the doctrine of the avowed friends of the system, it must be in the recollection of many Senators, that upon the motion to amend the title of the Tariff act of 1828, so as to read "for the protection of domestic manufactures," the whole body of its friends rallied to the rescue, and negatived the amendment. That vote indicated most unequivocally the want of confidence—I will not say in the constitutionality of the measure, for that would be to impeach integrity of *motive*—but I may say, the want of confidence in the judicial tribunals of the country.

Mr. President—It is said by the Senator from New Jersey, (Mr. Dickerson,) that the policy of protection was avowed and cherished in the early periods of the Government, not only with reference to manufactures, but was also extended to the interests of navigation.

As regards the discriminating duties fixed by the act of 1790, securing the coasting trade, they were wholly unnecessary. It is held and enjoyed by our ship owners, not by virtue of law, but by their vigor, enterprise, and economy. The most of them at home, at one end of the voyage, and having many facilities in effecting repairs and procuring supplies, beyond the reach of foreigners, and at a cheaper rate, might defy, as they would certainly exclude all foreign competition, without the aid of Congress.—But in reference to the shipping engaged in foreign commerce, the argument is bottomed upon an erroneous assumption of fact; to wit, that the discriminating duties were laid for protection against foreign competition. Sir, nothing can be more erroneous. The whole history of our Government negatives the assumption.

The discriminating duties on our part, were to countervail discriminations elsewhere. They were granted, not to protect our shipping, but to put it on an equal footing with the foreign—not to destroy foreign competition, but to restore freedom. They were resorted to as temporary expedients, and for purposes of policy—to be abolished on our part, as they have uniformly been abolished, when a corresponding disposition has been evinced by any foreign nation.

But, sir, suppose the argument is right, and that the Government gives protection to the shipping interest. That protection is defensible upon strict constitutional grounds, although a local interest, and it is the only local interest which can be constitutionally protected.

It appears by reference to the journal of the Federal Convention, and Yates' Debates—that in the reported draft of the Constitution, it was deemed expedient to restrain the generality of the phrase, "to regulate commerce,' lest it might be abused in favor of the Eastern States, to the oppression of the staple, or plantation States. To effect that, the following was reported, to wit: "No navigation acts shall be passed without the assent of two-thirds of the members present in each House" This clause produced a lively sensibility in the navigating States. A difficulty arose in relation to the longer continuance of the slave trade—the staple States favoring, and the Eastern States opposing it. Both were subjects of magnitude and of difficulty. They were referred to a large committee, consisting of one member from each State. The difficulty was finally adjusted. The importation of such persons as any of the States might admit, was not to be prohibited before 1808, and the restrictive clause in regard to navigation acts was omitted. Hence it seems to be clearly the sense of the Convention, that navigation, might be encouraged and protected by Congress.

And, Sir, who can regret this preference—this proud distinction conferred upon our navigating interest? Is it a mere selfish, pecuniary, local interest. Is it not intimately connected with our national glory and national greatness? Is it not the nursery of that perseverance and enterprise, which have whitened every sea with our commerce, given vigor to our right arm, in the day of battle, and won for our gallant little navy imperishable renown

Sir, I regard it as a highly meritorious interest.—It has won, as it deserved to win, the public confidence and the public respect. It has been heavily burthened and greatly depressed by the unjust exactions of this selfish and remorseless American system. And in my place here, sir, with unqualified good will and an open hand, I would extend to it a liberal and an ample encouragement.

Then, sir, whether we look to the language of the Constitution itself, to the motives to its adoption, as disclosed in the history of the times, or to the avowed practice of the Government under it, we shall be equally unsuccessful in finding any constitutional warrant for the exercise of the power claimed by the friends of the protective system.

But, sir, suppose that I am wrong in all my views on this subject, and that there exists no constitutional impediments—still the injustice, and the flagrant inequality of the action of the system, are denounced by all the principles of an enlightened political philosophy, the inequality of its operation upon the different avocations of the same community, is flagrantly unjust—but it is upon the great sections of the confederacy, considered with reference to the grand geographical divisions of the country, that the inequality, rapacity, and oppression of the system, are most manifest and most ruinous.

It is built up by selfish interests, associated together for selfish purposes; with no principle of cohesion, but a mean, base passion for money, unredeemed by any great public, and patriotic fruits; and unmitigated by the slightest forbearance in the plunder of all other pursuits of industry, for the benefit of the protected classes. Yes, sir, this structure, so huge and gigantic, is reared by the aggregation of the most dissimilar materials; here the polished Parian marble, there the rough misshapen rock, piled upon each other in perfect contempt of symmetry, beauty, and general utility. Sir, it is money—nothing but money—and money exacted from others without equivalent, that holds together this system. These bandit interests have been rallied to its support by a thirst for rapine, and they battle in its defence, with a vigor proportioned to the magnitude and enormity of its exactions.

Sir, upon what principle of justice is it, that the people of this country are taxed four millions of dollars upon the single article of sugar? Upon this necessary of life, universally in use among the poor as well as the rich? It is seen that this tax is not needed for revenue. How then can this Government justify itself before the people, in levying upon them three million nine hundred thousand dollars, for the protection of the sugar planters, of which two millions two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, go into their private pockets? That this is the fact, is incontestibly proved by the statistics before me, and which are, or ought to be, on the table of every Senator. The case then is, that thirteen millions of American people are compelled by this Tariff system, to pay to seven or eight hundred rich sugar planters in Louisiana, two and a quarter millions of dollars more for the sugar that they consume, than they would have to pay were this Tariff repealed. Where is the justice of taxing millions of the poor, to swell the already overgrown wealth of a few hundred sugar planters of Louisiana? What right, in the eye of Heaven, or the sight of man, have these eight hundred proprietors, cultivating the most fertile lands on this continent, in the most fruitful climate, to exact from those who toil in a more reluctant, and often worn out soil, more than two millions of dollars, to go into their private pockets? Sir, it is a stupendous and monstrous system of injustice. Nothing can maintain it short of keeping the people in ignorance. Is there a Senator present who believes, that if this tax of the *many*, for the benefit of the *few*, instead of being raised indirectly, so that the people do not perceive its operation—was levied by direct taxation, with the avowal that it was laid to give it away, in bounties, to eight hundred sugar planters, to maintain and support their business—I ask, is there any Senator present who believes that the people would bear it for a single year? Would they not, with honest indignation, hurl from their high places all the functionaries of this Government, who had dared to participate in a scheme of such outrageous oppression? And yet, sir, this Tariff, in effect, operates precisely in this way, and to this extent—and it is borne only because it is not understood. Are there any considerations of a national character, that justify this immense tax for the protection of American sugar? It is wholly unconnected with the policy that looks to national defence, national safety, or national glory, either in peace or in war. The encouragement is not necessary to secure an ample supply. It is not pretended that the supply is ever likely to be stinted or insufficient. The largest domestic supply in any one year, was about 88,000,000 lbs. or 87,900 hogsheads. That supply is only about two per cent. of the whole production of the sugar regions in the world. The production abroad, and in much finer climates than Louisiana, can be almost indefinitely extended—and we are within a few days sail of the finest sugar countries in the world. In time of peace, the supply from abroad will be both cheap and abundant. Our peculiar position on the globe, and the pacific character of our people and institutions, justify the expectation of many years of peace—most probably for a century to come we shall have none, or but few years of war. Our legislation therefore, to be wise, should be adapted to that state which is not only the natural, but likely, by the blessing of God, to be the most durable. But, in time of war—putting out of view other means of supply—our commercial marine, to which an opposite policy would give rapid growth and developement, under cover of our gallant navy, would supply all our wants. But, sir, is it wise, is it just, to inflict a certain evil upon the *whole people* for the benefit of a *few*, to the extent of a tax of near two and a half millions of dollars yearly, to guard against the contingency of a war which is not likely to happen, but which, if it come, can bring with it, in this respect, but very slight and temporary evils? Sir, look to the Tariff upon this single article, and the effects which will be produced by twenty-five years perseverance. In twenty-five years, at the present and the necessarily increasing rates, the people of the United States will have paid to the sugar planters of Louisiana, more than eighty millions of dollars—a sum nearly equal to the debt of the revolution—the price of our liberties, and for what benefit? Will they be able to purchase domestic sugar cheaper after having paid this tax for 25 years? No sir, nor as cheap as the foreign. The cost of production will be necessarily greater in Louisiana than in the finer climates.

Then, Sir, how are the people to be indemnified for paying this eighty millions of dollars to the sugar planter? No one has told, and no one can tell. Then, Sir, where is the benefit? The direct benefit goes exclusively to the sugar planters—the recipients of the tax—but an indirect benefit arises to the other bandit interests, by securing the vote of Louisiana, to enable them to make similar exactions from the great planting interest of the country. Sir, is there any intelligent man who believes that if the sugar planters were the only persons in the country seeking protection from Congress, ten votes, aye, a single vote, could be obtained beyond the limits of Louisiana, in favor of an imposition of an annual tax of four millions of dollars for their benefit? No man believes it.

If, then, this subject has nothing intrinsic to justify the tax, how does it acquire any additional merit by its connexion with other protected interests? Sir this tax has no merit, and ought instantly to be reduced to a mere revenue tax. Even then it would be more encouraged than all the other planting interests. Sir, I shall not stop to refute the allegation so often put forth, that the home competition has reduced the price of sugar. I will offer the illustration however. It has been seen that the whole domestic production bears about the same proportion to the whole quantity of foreign sugar, as two or two and a half does to one hundred. How can such an immense mass of the foreign article be essentially affected in its price by an addition to the whole quantity of only two per cent? Suppose a merchant has on hand ninety-eight hogsheads of sugar, each worth $100, but another merchant brings into the same market two hogsheads, making the supply greater than the demand—in that case the price must fall; but how much? Certainly not to an extent exceeding the whole value of the two hogsheads. Why not? Because rather than let the price go lower, so as to affect the ninety-eight hogsheads, the owner of them would find it his interest to buy up the two hogsheads, or what is equivalent, would withhold from the market two of his own. Now how stands the case? The ninety-eight hogsheads are worth $9,800—but two hogsheads come into market, and are about to reduce the price—two hogsheads of the ninety-eight are withheld—and the price remains firm, and the ninety-six brought into market are worth $9,600—and so it is demonstrated that if the two hogsheads reserved are entirely lost, (which in practice would not be the fact,) yet the loss by the increased supply of two per cent. is only $196—equal to two per cent. upon the value of the whole.

Apply these principles to the price of the whole supply in all the markets of the world, and the results will be similar, in truth, identical—that is to say, as our whole domestic produce is only two or two and a half per cent. of the whole supply of the article—so the introduction of ours into the markets of the world, could lower the price at most only two or two and a half per cent. And yet we see, by reference to the prices, that brown sugar, which in 1816 was worth from twelve to sixteen, is now worth only from six to eight cents—and, in Cuba, the qualities which in 1816 and '17 were worth from six to eight cents, are now selling at from two to three cents. The allegation therefore, seems to me, as I think it must seem to all impartial persons, as utterly preposterous, in the sense, and to the extent, put forth.

The causes of the reduction of prices, which have alike affected *protected* and *unprotected* articles, lie much deeper than the tariff laws, of 1818, 1824, and 1828. I will not now stop to investigate them.

Sir, the views which I have presented in relation to the article of sugar, with others which might be suggested to enhance our detestation of the inequality, injustice, and profligacy of this system, apply with equal or nearly equal force to all the other protected articles, to iron, hemp, wool, coarse woollens, &c. These favored classes of industry are bountied and thrive, while all other classes bear the burthen and dwindle. Agriculture, the great paramount interest, is taxed to exhaustion; he who toils in the earth, and he who ploughs the main, are plundered, under color of law, of their legitimate profits, to sustain a band of monopolists, who, by contrivance and concert, have drawn into their views a majority of the country and affect to give law to political parties, and have long since assumed a tone of dictation to Congress and the Executive. Is it possible, Sir, that this State of things can endure? Is it possible that the people, an overwhelming majority of whom are laborers and derive their support from the cultivation of the earth, can be much longer gulled into acquiescence, or dragooned into submission—that they will sustain a policy the effect of which is to make the rich richer, and the poor poorer?

The great difficulty, and the only difficulty, consists in opening the eyes of the people to their true condition. The most of them have been too much engaged in their necessary avocations to study and to comprehend this multifarious subject. It is the interest of monopolists, of capitalists—of all those who consume more of the fruits of the earth than they produce by the sweat of their brow—to disseminate false opinions, to league together in appropriating to themselves the bounties conferred by the Government, or in speculating upon the distresses occasioned by this ruinous and accursed policy.

Sir, I regard the adoption of the present mode of taxation as the deepest and most unfortunate error of the sages who adopted the Constitution. It is so artfully disguised that it may insinuate itself into the community, reach every class and condition of society, diminish the profits of labor, and impair the springs of industry, unseen and almost unsuspected. It enhances the price of almost every thing—of the salt that seasons the poor man's dish, the iron that points his plough, the woollen that covers his body, the glass that lights his dwelling, the beverage that slakes his thirst—it burthens almost all the comforts and enjoyments of his life, in eating, in drinking, in his raiment, in walking, in riding, in reading, and in sleeping—and, in *articulo mortis*, it clings to the coffin that receives his mortal remains, and the spade that prepares his last home, where he may sleep with his fathers, and mingle with mother earth.

Sir, this indirect taxation has operated as a withering blight upon all the fruits of southern industry—it is converting the finest region of the earth into hopeless sterility and comparative desolation.

Look, Sir, at the relative condition of the grand divisions of this confederacy at the adoption of the Constitution The North and East were not only comparatively but positively poor—the South, with a genial climate and a kindly soil, was teeming with the rich fruits of the earth, and rejoicing in the midst of abundance. The export of the raw material of the plantation States gave employment to the principal part of our foreign tonnage—and streams of wealth were pouring in from every quarter of the Globe upon that delighful region. But, Sir, the first great act under the new government—the funding of the debt of the Revolution—laid the foundation of a system of policy, and gave efficiency to a mode of taxation, which have enriched regions naturally poor, and impoverished regions naturally rich.

How has this strange, and at the first view, almost incredible result, been effected? It has grown out of the diversity of pursuits in these great sections, acted upon by a mode of taxation onerous to one and beneficial to the other.

To be concluded in our next.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

Granville, 20th March, 1832.

MESSRS. J. GALES & SON,

Gentlemen: In compliance with my promise, I now give you such particulars of the Charleston Rail Road, as may aid in forming a correct estimate of our Rail Road projects.

Mr. *Allen*, the Chief Engineer, in his last Report, exhibits the following estimate of the cost of that Rail Road:

135¼ miles now under contract for	$391,677
For Rail Road Iron,	133,800
Iron Spikes,	12,500
Piling Machinery,	3,700
Edisto Bridge,	1,700
Turn Outs,	5,000
Inclined Plane and Double Road,	6,000
Engineer Department,	45,623
Contingencies, right to timber, damages, &c.	10,000
Total cost of constructing 135¼ miles,	$610,000

Being $4,510 per mile. But as Steam Engines are used on that Road, he adds for locomotive power:

Engine to be stationed on inclined plane,	$ 9,000
Six Locomotives,	30,000
One hundred and sixty wagons,	20,000
Water stations,	2,000
	$61,000

Making the whole cost of Road and Locomotives $671,000 or $4,961 per mile.

In constructing that Road, after clearing the ground and excavating where it was necessary to attain the proper level, Piles are driven by machinery into the ground on each side of the road, thus forming two rows of Piles five feet apart, and the Piles 6½ feet apart in each row. The Piles are then cut to the proper height to preserve the level, and a tenon is cut on the upper end. A piece 9 feet long 6 by 9 inches with a mortice in each end to fit the tenon of the Piles, is then placed on the Piles across the Road, and pinned fast. These pieces being 6½ feet apart from centre to centre, there are in a mile 812, supported by 1824 Piles (or Posts as they would be called in the common language of the country.) The Rails are placed on these transverse pieces and made fast by being let into them about 3 inches and wedged securely. The Rails are 6 by 10 inches, and as long as they can be obtained, not less than 19½ feet. The bars of iron are placed on the inner edge of the Rails and made fast by iron spikes. The wheels used on the Rail Road are all of cast iron, with the inner edge of the rim projecting an inch, forming what is called a *flange*, which prevents the wheels from running off the track, and keeps them on the bar of iron.

That Road does not vary from a perfect level more than thirty feet in a mile, except in descending to the valley of the Savannah river, where, in the distance of 3200 feet, its descent is 130 feet. At that place a Stationary Engine is to be used on an inclined plane. In passing over streams, marshes or other low places, the Piles used are long enough to preserve the level, so that some parts of the road now in use, the rails are fourteen feet above the surface of the ground.

It is impossible to ascertain precisely the cost of constructing a Rail Road on any particular route, till accurate Surveys and Estimates are made; but perhaps the following Estimate, by giving some general idea of the cost, may afford some satisfaction to those who desre information on the subject:

17 tons of iron may be imported and delivered at our wharves at $51 per ton	$867
1200 iron Spikes will cost 9 cents per lb.	108
1624 Piles of different lengths not hewed, at 12½ cents,	203
812 Transverse Pieces 9 feet long, 6 by 9 inches counting side & edge	9135 ft.
10,560 Running feet of Rails 6 by 10 inches do do do	14,080 ft.
	23,215 ft.
	$20 per 1000 ft.
	464 30
Amount of cost of materials for one mile	1642 30
Carpenter's work, $250. Driving Piles $350	600
Clearing ground and contingencies	257 70
The cost per mile on the most favorable ground,	$2500,00

To this sum, add for Engineering, superintending, excavating, when necessary to preserve the level, and the additional cost of Piling in places which require the road to be raised much above the surface to preserve the level, and it would probably swell the cost to $3500 per mile.—This might be sufficient to construct a Rail Road over a level country; but over a broken country it would cost $4000 per mile on the most favorable location. If the Route should require extensive excavations, the cost would greatly exceed this amount. Wages and provisions being cheaper here than in South Carolina, we could construct a Road for less than it would cost there, and by availing ourselves of their experience, avoid many of the errors and disappointments incident to all new undertakings.

Suppose then that we could construct 100 miles of Rail Road for

Three Locomotives at $5,000	$400,000
Eighty Wagons	15,000
Water stations	10,000
	2,000
Total cost of 100 miles,	$427,000

The inquiry now arises what quantity of produce, and what number of passengers, would pass on the road. In the absence of all certain data, I submit the following Estimate, based on *Mr. McNeil's* Report of Commodities transported on the River between Fayetteville and Wilmington in the year ending 1st June 1831.

14,248 Bales Cotton supposed average 300lbs. each		4,274,4 0 lbs.
526 Hhds. Tobacco	1200	631,200
4,350 bush. Wheat	60	261,000
10,959 bls. of Flour	200	2,191,800
100 half do.	100	10,000
1,454 casks Seed	200	290,800
16 Barrels Spirits	300	4,800
64,364 bushels Salt	56	3,604,384
2195 Hhds. & Pipes	1000	2,195,000
3191 barrels	200	638,200
160 Tierces	500	80,000
2404 Tons Iron	2000	481,000
50 Casks Lime	300	75,300
		14,737,884 7369 tons
Articles not enumerated		
Freight		11,449 68
Toll		1,144 96
7369 tons at 10 cts. per mile.		73,690 00
		$86,284 64
Add for carrying U States Mail and Passengers		$23,715 36
Total amount of receipts		$110,000 00
From this amount deduct wear & tear of Locomotives 25 pr. ct.	$6,250	
Wear & tear of Road at 10 pr. ct.	40,000	$55,000
Superintendence, wood and oil for Locomotives	8,750	
		$55,000

The act of incorporation allows the Company to charge four cents for toll and eight cents for carriage of a Ton per mile. The above estimate is made at 10 cents which would yield a profit of more than 12½ per cent. on the capital employed. If the estimate be made at 12 cents as allowed by law, it would be more than 15 per cent. profit, after paying the annual expense and providing for renewing the road once in ten years, and the Locomotives once in five years. If the Road were to cost $5000 per mile, it would still yield a profit of 10 per cent! But will the business of the country furnish as much transport on each of the contemplated Rail Roads as was transported on Cape Fear River between Fayetteville and Wilmington in that year? Look at the Geography of the State, consider the fertility of the soil, the quantity of produce now carried to other markets, the great increase of production in the upper counties, which cheapening the price of transportation would necessarily occasion, particularly of Wheat—consider how much Rice, Fish, Tar and Turpentine, would be carried from the lower to the upper country, and how much Flour, Tobacco, &c. would be carried from the upper to the lower country for home consumption, and the question may be satisfactorily answered.

The introduction of steam power on Roads, seems destined to effect the same change in transportation by land, that it has done by water. In the above Estimate, I have allowed for three Locomotives of 30 horse power each. Suppose they were to travel at the moderate rate of ten miles an hour, and carry fifty tons each, they would transport one hundred and fifty tons one hundred miles in ten hours! The amount to be transported, according to the above estimate, is eight thousand six hundred and two tons per annum, which at 150 tons a day, would take only 57⅓ days to do the whole year's work! Results so stupendous startle the mind and dispose to incredulity. Nothing short of actual experience can satisfy us that it is possible! This experience we shall soon have, whether we construct our Rail Roads or not. Our neighbors on each side are engaged in similar works, which will be in operation in the course of next year. We can then see the effects, and as ours will not be well under way by that time, we may profit by their experience.

In conclusion, permit me to observe, that without having paid any very particular attention to the subject, I voted against the appropriation bill for making the Surveys preparatory to forming these Roads, because I had scarcely a hope that the Legislature or any incorporated Company, would engage in a work so costly, and I doubted the ultimate success of the work even if it were undertaken. Since then I have examined the subject more attentively, and am now perfectly satisfied, that nothing is wanting to ensure the success of at least one of the Rail Roads, but for the community to attend to the subject, and obtain sufficient information to form correct calculations. The abortive attempts at Internal Improvement in our State, and the heavy losses sustained by those who adventured their money, have produced a prejudice against every attempt of the kind. It would be easy to show why each of those attempts failed; and that the causes which produced those failures would not operate to defeat the Rail Road Scheme, but having been already sufficiently tedious, I must conclude, Yours, &c.

JAMES WYCHE.

We learn that Messrs. Carey & Lea have in the press a new *Sketch Book* by Washington Irving. The work is called the Alhambra; the scene of it is Spain, and it contains a short account of the author's travels to Granada, and some of the legends of that vicinity. We may expect a delighful book; the subjects and the scenes are those on which Mr. Irving is certain to excel.

The same publishers will soon issue another novel of the indefatigable and inexhaustible Cooper. The title of it is *Heidemaner*, or the Pagan Camp. They have also in press an American novel bearing the name *Swallow Barn* or a Sojourn in the Ancient Dominion. It is the production of a writer of talents, and has greatly pleased some of his friends who have read his manuscript.—*Nat. Gaz.*

A couple of rare toasts, given on the 22nd inst., in Athens

Woman!!! The centre and circumference, radius, diameter and periphery, segment and simicircle, sine, tangent of all our affections—Can two circles have the same centre and components, and yet not coincide? Vide Playfair! (20 cheers.)

By one of the Guards.—The Athenian Fair, very fair, although fair, they would be still more fair, by uniting their fare, with our fare, in a matrimonial affair, with an additional infair.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 3, 1832.

Improvement.—It has been many years since there has existed such a feeling in regard to real estate in this town as is now manifest, and since so many sales at fair prices have taken place. Among those made, we mention the following as ample evidence of the above assertion.

Dwelling house and lot on Green street, near the Court House, formerly known as the Ingram house, for $2000, which a year ago could not have been sold for $1000.

Dwelling house and small lot on Ramsay street, $1000.

Vacant lot on Union street and Maiden Lane, called the Chamber's lot, for $1200. This lot was sold a few weeks previous to the fire, with a large two story dwelling house and all necessary out-houses upon it, for $1050. The houses having been burnt off, the naked lot has sold for $1200.

Vacant Store lot, 25 feet front, on Green street, near Market Square, for $1200.

Vacant Store lot, 20 feet front, in the jam next to Mr. Kyle's store on Market Square, for $1700.

Vacant lot on Hay street, formerly the U. States Banking House lot, 103 feet front, for $4000.

Vacant lot nearly opposite the above, 42 feet front, for $2000.

Vacant one acre lot on the corner of Burgess and Old streets, purchased for the purpose of erecting a new brick Methodist Church, for $1000.

Vacant lot corner of Burgess and Hay streets, 36 feet front, for $1200.

Vacant lot on Gillespie street, 55 feet front, for $300.

Upon all of the above vacant lots, preparations are making for the immediate erection of dwellings or stores. In addition to which we are glad to learn that a company of gentlemen are in treaty for a lot upon which to erect an extensive Hotel on Hay street in the vicinity of the Town House. Should they succeed in making a purchase, no time will be lost in prosecuting the work.

The reader will find in our columns to-day, a letter from Mr. Wyche, the State Engineer, to the Editors of the Raleigh Register, which discloses some important facts to the friends of Rail Roads. Few, even of the most sanguine, would have ventured to assert that a Rail Road over a broken country could be constructed for $4000 per mile. And yet in regard to some of the items the estimate is probably too high.

But it is for the purpose of correcting an important error which Mr. Wyche has fallen into, in speaking of the Freight collected for transportation on our river, that we would particularly call attention. It is proper that it should be known, that the freight on produce passing down the Cape Fear from Fayetteville to Wilmington, is lower than the freight on any Rail Road or Canal (and perhaps we might say River) in the United States—the assertion of Mr. H. Seawell, in his speech in the Senate of our last Legislature, to the contrary notwithstanding. The highest price at any time charged for a bale of cotton down, is 35 cents—it is often taken at 30 and 25. Suppose 30 cents to be the average price, and suppose the bales to weigh 300 lbs. each, 7 bales, weighing one ton, are actually carried to Wilmington, a distance of 130 miles by water, for $2 10, or less than 2 cents per ton per mile; whereas by Mr. Wyche's statement, they are put down as paying $13, or 10 cents per ton per mile. A hogshead of Tobacco, weighing 1200 lbs. is carried down for $1 25, about 1¼ cents per ton per mile. Flour pays 20 cents per bbl. about 1⅛ cents per ton per mile.

Up the river, Salt pays 10 cents per bushel of 56 lbs., equal to nearly $4 per ton, or 3 cents per ton per mile. Iron pays $2 50 per ton, or nearly 2 cents per ton per mile. Sugar pays $2 25 per hogshead of over $1000, about 3 cents per ton per mile. Molasses $1 50 for same weight, equal to 2¼ cents per ton per mile. Hogsheads and pipes, probable weight 1000 lbs. pay $1 75, equal to 2¾ cts. per ton per mile. Wet barrels, weight 300 lbs. pay 60 cents, equal to 3¼ cents per ton per mile. Instead, therefore, of arriving at the enormous sum of $86,284 64, which Mr. Wyche has set down as the amount of freight collected between Fayetteville and Wilmington, we doubt whether it really amounts to more than one-fourth of that sum.

These facts, however, ought not to militate against the Rail Road scheme, which we have not a moment's doubt might be made a profitable investment, if, as there is no reason to doubt, it could be effected at the cost stated by Mr. Wyche. The charges assumed by him for freight on our river, might well be made upon the rail road, and still a saving be effected in the cost of transportation. The great increase of articles to be transported, would, however, enable the proprietors of the Rail Road to reduce the rates of transportation much below those assumed by Mr. W.

The Editor of the U. S. Telegraph gives a long account of an attempt made by Major Eaton, while Secretary of War, and General Houston, formerly Governor of Tennessee, to defraud the Government of an immense sum of money, by securing to the latter a contract for supplying the emigrating Indians with provisions. The expenditure contemplated was six millions of dollars, and Gov. Houston was to have 18 cents per ration, which Gen. Green says could be furnished for 6 cents, and which it is certain other persons proposed to furnish at 9 cents. So that the moderate profit which Gen. Houston and his friend were to pocket, was three millions of dollars. The Editor of the Telegraph has made out a strong case, but it is so *long* a case, that the most we can do is to invite those who have a curiosity to read further, to call and see the Telegraph at this office.

Congress.—In the Senate the long protracted debate on the Tariff has been brought to a close, by a reference of the whole subject,—Mr. Clay's resolution and Mr. Hayne's amendment, together with an inquiry into a reduction of the price of the Public Lands, and the question of transferring them to the States, which by some singular idea was tacked to the Tariff subject—to the Committee on Manufactures.

The Senate has agreed, 26 to 20, to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Webster's amendment to the Apportionment Bill was rejected, and has referred the bill and amendment to a Select Committee, consisting of Messrs. Webster, Clayton, Mangum, Forsyth and Hayne.

The House of Representatives has been for several days engaged chiefly upon the bill to enlarge the Revolutionary Pension List.—With the exception of this bill, and a resolution to inquire into certain conduct of a revenue officer in Maine, which is expected to lead to his impeachment, the proceedings of the House possess but little interest.

Mr. Mangum's Speech.—Anxious to gratify the curiosity of our readers to see this speech, which has been so highly commended in various quarters, we have inserted about one-half of it in this paper, and expect to conclude it in our next. As far as we have been able to examine it, we think it calculated to raise the Senator very much in the public estimation as a man of talents.

The Legislature of Virginia adjourned on the 21st ult. after a laborious and agitating session of *one hundred and eight days.* They have passed *two hundred and forty-eight acts*—a number almost without example. Many of them are long charters, for roads, for manufactories, &c.

The gentlemen who constitute the committee from the House of Representatives, to inquire into the state of the United States Bank, arrived yesterday afternoon from Washington, and took lodgings at the United States Hotel.

United States Gazette, March 23.

The Philadelphia Chronicle of Saturday says,—"The Bank Committee proceeded to business immediately after their arrival. Wm. R. Reed, Esq. has been appointed their Secretary."

Cholera.—The authorities of Boston have resolved to quarantine *all* vessels arriving from *any* port of Great Britain or Ireland.—This sweeping measure surely is unnecessary, and will not, we trust, be imitated here.

N. Y. American.

The news of the Cholera being in London has caused an almost total cessation of business in our Cotton market for the present, purchasers refusing to give present rates, and holders refusing to submit to a reduction.

Charleston Evening Post.

Kentucky.—The Standing Committee of Kentucky, have invited the Rt. Rev. Bishop Ives, who is expected to visit Tennessee during the ensuing spring, to be present at the meeting of their Convention, at Hopkinsville, on the second Monday of June next.

Episcopal Recorder.

NEW ORLEANS, March 10.

Property.—We have never known, in any place, such a passion for speculating in real estate as has prevailed lately among our moneyed population.

Some ten years since a piece of ground was purchased by the State for some public purpose at 21,000 dollars as we learn. It was not, however, appropriated to the use for which it was intended, and after remaining the property of the State for three or four years, it was sold for something like 15,000, being a loss of 6,000. This same piece of property was set up a few days since in lots, and brought between one hundred and ten, and one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, being an increase of about 700 per cent. for something like five years.—*Emporium.*

The sale of the lots on the Livaudais Plantation, henceforth to be called the "Faubourg Livaudais" closed on the day before yesterday. The whole cost of this property, we understand, was something like $450,000, and the amount received for it, when sold in lots, $877,000. The nett profit to the owners is said to be about 60 per cent. To give some idea to those residing at a distance from New Orleans, of the relative situation of this property, we will inform them that it is, taking the river bank as the course to it, near three miles above the upper extremity of the City proper, adjoining the Port of New Orleans, and was, until it went into the hands of its last vendees, used as a sugar plantation.

This same plantation, we understand, with 55 negroes, was offered, about five years since for $80,000 and a purchaser could not be found for it.—*New Orleans Emporium.*

THE REFORM.—One of the greatest objects of the *Reformers* who combined to put down the late pure and patriotic Administration, was avowed to be a reduction of the expenses of Diplomatic Intercourse. How far they have succeeded in this interesting and laudable purpose is seen very clearly in a few simple facts stated by Mr. Clayton, in a debate in the Senate on Wednesday last. We quote them as follows, without comment. The expenses of Diplomatic Intercourse,

For 1828,	$149,000	
For 1829,	137,500	
Two years of Mr. Adams,		$286,500
For 1830,	$214,500	
For 1831,	210,000	
Two years of Gen. Jackson,		$424,500
Excess in 1830 and 1831,		$138,000

The appropriation now proposed for the same expenditures, in the year 1832, is $236,150, wanting but fifty thousand dollars of the whole sum appropriated for similar purposes in both the years 1828 and 1829.—*Nat. Int.*

New Orleans, March 23.

On Tuesday last, a Bear was taken to the Menagerie now exhibiting in this city, and let down into the cage of an African Lion twenty-four years of age, with the belief that it would immediately be torn to pieces. Many people assembled under the awning which encompasses the exhibition to witness the scene, but all were disappointed and struck with astonishment, for although the Bear, so soon as he had reached the bottom of the cage, placed himself in a fighting position and once or twice flew at the Lion with the apparent intention to commence the battle, the Lion did not attempt to injure it, but on the contrary, after some time had elapsed, placed his paw on the Bear's head as if to express his pity for its helpless situation, and evinced every disposition to cultivate friendship.

Having read and heard much of the Lion's nobleness of disposition, and understanding that the Bear was still in the cage, prompted by curiosity, we visited the Menagerie this morning and actually saw them together. The manager of the Lion tells us that since the Bear has been put into the cage, no person has dared to approach it, and that the Lion had not slept for three hours, but continues constantly awake to guard his weaker companion from danger—The Lion, says the manager, suffers the Bear to eat of whatever is thrown into the cage until it has enough, but will scarcely touch food himself.

During the time that we remained, the Lion once or twice walked to the end of the cage opposite to that at which the Bear was lying, and some person motioned his hand towards the Bear, but so soon as the Lion saw it, he sprang to the Bear and kept his head resting over it for some time—He has so fatigued himself with watching, that as soon as he lies down he falls asleep, but awakes again at the first noise that is made, and springs to the object of his care.—*Emporium.*

Almourhid Ali.—Our fellow citizens have been recently gratified by a visit from this distinguished stranger; and our classical brethren have enjoyed the privilege of hearing the language in which Horace warbled and Virgil sang, spoken with *fluency* in all its original *purity.* No one could listen to the tale of Almourhid without feeling the soft workings of pity in his bosom, and compassionating the many sufferings to which stern fate had compelled; ("Quis temperat a lachrymis!" Virgil, ahem!) The aforesaid Ali had in his possession letters dated June 8, 1831, signed by Calvin Beaty and Charles Harvey, also letters from highly respectable members of William & Mary College, whose names we forbear to mention. These letters corroborate his statements, which, as he was unable to speak a word of English, were detailed in Latin to some of our literati—of Hay. It appears that he was taken by pirates on a voyage from Damascus ("*ejus natale solum*") in Syria, to the East Indies, in a vessel commanded by Captain Johnson.—By some legerdemain of navigation, he soon found his way to Quebec, and thence pursued his journey to Charleston, there intending to take shipping for Damascus, where "ejus anxii parentes illum expectant." So plausible was his story, that we set him down for a "right good Damascus *blade.*"

The charity solicited by him was not withheld, and in the spirit of gratitude, he vowed "sic fatur lacrymans,"—that if fickle fortune should ever cast the destinies of any of his benefactors in Damascus, to repay a hundred fold their benevolence.

Thus far had we proceeded, when a mischievous wag of our acquaintance came in to inform us that Mr. Almourhid Ali was last evening detected in very suspicious quarters. His informer had the pleasure of hearing him speak the English with the same purity and fluency with which he did the latin language. A Turk being a "Rara avis" among us, he had curiosity to examine a specimen, and not seeing the Mustachoes, and the tuft of hair, wherewith Mahomet draws his faithful followers to the 7th Heavens, and finding that Ali was not ——— (further this deponent saith not)—his suspicions were aroused, and in the enthusiasm of the moment he exclaimed "Americanus, non Turcus es,"—whereupon, without more ado, the aforesaid Ali gave "leg bail," sillicet—the use of the limbs for such cases made and provided; leaving his hat, coat, vest, *sans culottes,* shoes, stockings and credentials to be attached by those who relied (for payment of their charity) upon the *four-wived father* of this said Ali of Damascus. From the speed and celerity of his movements, we conclude he is now about "ducentun mille passibus," from this place, towards the land of caravans, camels, mosques and mostachoes. Truly *Damascus blades* cut keen and deep.

Communicated.

MARRIED,

On Thursday evening last, by Warren Winslow, Esq., Mr. ANGUS McDONALD, of Moore County, to Miss ELIZABETH MURPHY, daughter of John Murphey, Esq., of this County.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, on Thursday last, Steamer John Walker, Capt. Patrick, from Wilmington, freighted with Groceries, for Messrs. G. McNeill, J. M. Dobbin, T. Fuller, Wm. McIntyre, C. T. Haigh, Yarbrough & Ray, of this place; and Messrs. D. Yarbrough, Sneed & Parker, Hillsborough; G. A. Mebane, of Orange; Womac & Goodwin, T. Thompson, W. H. Hardin, Pittsborough.

ARRIVED, 1 P. M. April 2nd, the Henrietta Steam Boat and Tow Boat Messenger, with Dry Goods, Hardware and Groceries, to Yarbrough & Ray, Jas. Baker, E. & I. Blake, Hall & Johnson, Thomas Fuller, James Kyle and J. M. Strong of Fayetteville, John Murphy, D. H. Cress and E. Dickson of Salisbury, David Lindsey & Co. of Jamestown, J. Newton of Chapel Hill, Herndon & Comb of Lexington, Peter Dicks of New Salem, Randolph, R. K. Hunt of Chisholm's Store, Montgomery, and several others, and ten Passengers.

CLEARED, on Saturday 31st., Steamer John Walker, Capt. Patrick, for Wilmington, with Cotton, Tobacco, Flour, Feathers and Wax, for Messrs. O. P. Stark, J. M. Dobbin, G. McNeill, W. Cook, C. S. Bray, W. Whitehead, of this place; Messrs. D. McRae, Lawrenceville; D. H. Cress, Salisbury.

Fayetteville Market.—Brandy, peach, 50 a 55; apple, 45 a 50. Bacon 6 a 7¼. Beeswax 17 a 17½. Coffee 15 a 16. Cotton 8¾ a 9⅛. Corn 45 a 50. Flaxseed 80. Flour 3 80 to 4 62½. Feathers 30 a 32. Iron 4 50 a 5. Molasses 30 a 33. Nails, cut, 7½ a 8. Sugar, brown, 7½ a 9½; Loaf and Lump 15 a 20. Salt 75. Wheat 75. Whiskey a 33 a 35. Tobacco, (leaf) 2 50 a 3.

New Orleans Molasses,

IN hhds. and barrels, for sale by

CHARLES T. HAIGH.

April 3. 74-3w.

Richard Maynard & Co,

HAVE just opened at their Store, two doors west of Willkings & Co's Auction Store, a fresh and general assortment of

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Hatter's Materials, &c.

Which they offer on moderate terms. Also, an assortment of Landreth's

Garden Seeds.

April 3. 74tf.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

Five Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY or stolen from the Subscriber, on the 22d ult., a negro woman named *DICY,* about 26 years of age, of a small size, dark complected and likely, a scar under the left breast occasioned by a rising. The above reward will be given to any person who will confine the said woman in any jail so that I get her again, or deliver her to me, on Deep River, Moore County, N. C.

PHILLIP BROOKS.

April 2, 1832. 74-3t.

WATER WORKS at Auction.

THE Subscriber will sell at Public Auction, on Wednesday the 18th April ensuing, at 11 o'clock, at the Market House, his interest (being one half) in the Fayetteville Water Works. The Works are now in complete order, having been thoroughly repaired and considerably extended since his purchase in 1830. Terms will be accommodating, and will be stated on the day of sale.

P. J HALE.

WILLKINGS & CO, *Auctioneers.*

March 30, 1832

NEW CHEAP FANCY DRY GOODS STORE.

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

HENRY L. JONES,

HAS just received by the last arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, a Large and Elegant supply of FASHIONABLE SUMMER GOODS, comprising a very extensive assortment of *English, German, French, Italian, Swiss, India, and American Dry Goods,* selected with the utmost care from the latest Importations for the Spring of 1832, and which he offers to WHOLESALE and RETAIL PURCHASERS, as LOW as any Goods of the *same quality* can be bought in this market. Among his assortment will be found all that is NEW and FASHIONABLE, comprising in part the following:

EXTRA super blue and black Saxony Cloths,
Ditto Olive, drab, Oxford mixt and steel gray ditto.
Handsome silver gray and drab Cassimere,
Fine dark and steel mixt Sattinetts,
2 cases low priced ditto, assorted colors,
A great variety of extra fine Valentia, Marseilles, and Swansdown Vesting. Black & fancy col'd Silk do.
Rich, heavy, plain and cut silk velvet Vestings,
A large & BEAUTIFUL SELECTION OF FANCY CALICOES, of EVERY DESCRIPTION, and UNUSUALLY CHEAP,
Green, white and red Flannels, fine and low priced,
Fine gauze and Welsh ditto, assorted,
Scarlet and colored Cloth Shawls,
Blue and dark colored heavy Camlets,
Tartan and Caroline Plaids, handsome patterns,
Superior blue Circassians, for Ladies' cloaks,
2 cases 7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens, whole & demi pieces,
7-4, 8-4, 9-4 and 10-4 table Diaper,
5-4 & 6-4 super Irish Sheeting. Russia & Scotch do:
3-4, 7 8 & 4 4 brown and bleached Duck,
1 case really fine bird-eye Diaper. 1 do. Russia do.
2 cases super 6-4 cambric dimity
1 do do low priced furniture ditto
2 cases super plain & fig'd blk bombazetts
1 case super colored circassians, for children
4 cases low priced Leghorn bonnets. 1 do extra fine
4-4 5-4 and 6-4 fine and low priced jaconet muslins
4-4 5 4 and 6-4 corded and checked do.
1 case fine and low priced cambric do.
Plain and fig'd mull and medium do
72 ps. super figd Swiss do. some very richly worked
A good assortment of plain Swiss do.
Rich tambored and needle worked book muslins,
Ditto fine and low priced
5 bales heavy 3¼ 4 4½ and 5 point blankets
1 do 7-4 8-4 9 4 10-4 11-4 12-4 13 4 sup Rose ditto
1 bale super German Oznaburgs, good quality
1 bale 4-4 super porter sheetings
Padding, buckram, and sail duck.

Domestic Goods.

A large assortm't 3 4 7-8 4 4 & 5 4 brown sheetings and shirtings
3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 bleached Washington & seconds and shirtings.
3-4 7 8 4 4 & 5 4 super indigo apron checks
3 bales low priced bed ticking. 1 do. super. quality
A great variety of Brazilian and ornamented tuck & side combs, of every description
Large tortoise shell tuck and side combs, assorted.
Misses long neck do.

Silk Goods.

Rich embroidered Gros de Naples.
Extra heavy black Italian Lustrings
Jet and blue black Gros de Naples
A great variety of fancy colored ditto
Sup blk satin Levantine Figd & plain Gros de Indies
Splendid fancy col'd Ismyrines, a new and beautiful article. Heavy blk sinchews and sarsnetts.
A great variety of fancy col'd Palmerines, very cheap
Plain and striped Foulards and cote paleys
1 case assorted super blk bombazines, some really fine
Straw, blue, pink, & white Florences
3-4 & 5 4 black Italian mode
Black Italian crape and crape leisse
Pink, white, green, and straw colored do.
Rich heavy white and straw colored satins
Real Mandarin crape robes, very rich and heavy
Do. French & India do. Canton and Nankin crapes
Crape de Lyons, and Italianet Netts,
Black worsted bareges and gauzes [article.
Rich embroidered belt ribon, a new and beautiful
A great variety of painted & fancy col'd belt ribons
Tafata ribons, all widths and colors
A few sets rich bonnet ribons, superior to any ever offered by us. A great variety fancy low priced do.
105 pieces handsome cap ribons,
Black love do. all widths
Fancy barege scarfs and long shawls
Merino and Cashmere do. Rich barege and fancy do.
Embroidered crape and lithographic do.
Extra gros de Indies and gros de Berlin do.
Black love handkerchiefs, and Barcelona do.
Blk and fancy col'd Italian cravats, with and without borders
Ladies English & French blk & white super silk hose
Do. do. silk gloves
Hoskins's mitts and kid gloves, of every description
Gentlemen's black and colored do.
Do. woodstock and Norway doe do.
Do. col'd and white dress castor do.
Rich bobinet lace capes and palerines
Super Swiss and tamboured do.
A great variety of English and French thread laces and insertion lace
Bobinet laces, all widths and patterns
4-4 5-4 & 6-4 fine bobinet lace and thread floss
Black & white bobinet lace veils, some very splendid
Linen cambric & linen cambric handkerchiefs, with and without col'd borders
Super bandana and foulard German & India hkfs. of superior quality, all colors.

Miscellaneous Articles.

Gentlemen's silk elastic Suspenders,
Cotton and worsted do.
Silk and leather Stocks and cravat Stiffeners,
Elastic Garters, steel and whalebone Busks,
Best imperial and common Pins,
Heming & Son's sup. sewing Needles and Bodkins,
Steel screw Pincushions and key Rings,
Masks, fancy Boxes and toy Watches,
Shoe Horns, Snuff Boxes and fancy Prints,
Musical Boxes and Harmonicans,
Percussion Caps, Bamboo Canes,
Playing Cards, Blank Books and writing Paper,
Silver pencil Cases and plated Castors,
Spectacles, tea Bells, finger Rings, shirt Studs,
Beed Reticules, hair and tooth Brushes,
Best Buck, Beaver, Horseskin and Silk Gloves,
White Fringes, cotton Cards, Braids, col. and black,
Visiting Cards, Pocket Books,
Cologne Water, in fancy bottles,
Ditto extra fine,
Antique Oil, Milk of Roses and Prestons Salts,
Double and amber Lavender Water,
Coral, Powder Puffs and Boxes,
Shaving Boxes and Britannia Tumblers.

Fayetteville, April 3. 74tf.

The Columbus Enquirer gives the following as the proceedings of the Superior Court of Georgia, in regard to the mandate of the Supreme Court of the U. States:—

"We learn verbally that the counsel of Worcester and Butler, have moved for a rule nisi to show cause why a writ of Habeas Corpus should not be granted to bring up and discharge the body of Worcester from confinement. The rule was refused by Judge Dougherty. A motion was then made to enter the mandate of the Supreme Court upon the records of the Superior Court of Gwinnett, which was quashed by the Judge. Thus the matter ended in Gwinnett."

The Milledgeville Recorder says,

"Thus far has the matter progressed as we anticipated. We sincerely hope, the Supreme Court may not let it terminate. If not however, we will say that those officers in the discharge of the duties they have performed their country, more unanimously supported by the voice and feeling of a whole people. We understand Judge Dougherty has proceeded to Cherokee county, in the discharge of his Judicial duties."

A letter from Milledgeville says,

"The counties round about here say, that they will, if necessary, shoulder their muskets and march to the Penitentiary to guard and prevent the Missionaries from being discharged."

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

We received the following Letter by mail, yesterday. We have no knowledge of the writer; but it was post-paid, which is one sign of integrity, and we do not feel disposed to doubt the verity of the statements which it contains, though we cannot vouch for them:

Augusta, Georgia. 21st March, 1832.

MESSRS. GALES & SEATON: In your paper of the 9th instant, under the Congressional head, Judge Clayton, one of our Representatives, is stated to have asserted that before this State would submit to the decision of the Supreme Court, in the Cherokee case, "Georgia would be made a howling wilderness," and other expressions almost equally unwarrantable. I firmly believe, that, on that occasion, he did not truly represent a large portion of his constituents, and that the assertion alluded to, is a slander on the good people of this State, which should not be permitted to go to the public for fact.

I am inclined to the opinion, from information derived from various sources, that, so far from his correctly stating public sentiment, a majority of the people are for quietly obeying the laws. Sure I am, that in this city, where I have resided for twenty-two years, and may be presumed to know something of public opinion, that a considerable majority of our citizens are not only for acquiescing in the decision, but consider it just. Tis true, nearly all our public journals and our public officers are for violent measures; how far they will succeed in influencing others, remains to be seen. Should the President intimate that he would enforce the laws, as he has sworn to do, I believe opposition would, in a great measure, cease.

TRUTH.

The Edwardsville Advocate, of last Friday week, says in a postcript, surmounted by a flying trumpeter:—

"We are in hourly expectation of the arrival of a mail from the *eastward*, as a *foot* traveller from Lebanon informs us, that he passed a very large mail between Carlisle and Lebanon, the day before yesterday, which he thinks will certainly be here this afternoon."

The Richmond Compiler of Thursday last (3d inst.) says—

Mr. John Randolph of Roanoke, is said to be very ill. An express left him about 11 o'clock on Monday morning, when he was supposed to be in great danger. The express came for his brother, Judge Henry St. George Tucker, who left town for Charlotte, yesterday morning.

Florida Sugar.—A Gentleman has left at our Office three handsome specimens of Sugar, made by Colonel O. S. Rees, of this State, at his plantation on the St. John's, E. F. this season. What is remarkable, we understand, is that this Sugar was made from Cane that had been cut 109 days, thus testifying the uncommon fitness of that climate for this culture. The quantity made by Col. Rees this season has, we learn, been designed principally as a test of his Mill, and as a sample of what can be done; but we are happy further to learn that in all probability he will make a large quantity for this market the coming season.—*Charleston Evening Post.*

A friend recently gave us a book that he procured in Europe, which presents as *fine* a specimen of the art of printing as can be found in the world. The little volume is from the well known press of Didot, at Paris, is about three inches in length, and an inch and a half in width. The types with which it is printed, are called *microscopic characters,* and the whole work, which is not half an inch in thickness, contains as many of Rouchefoucault's maxims, as would fill, in conspicuous characters, a volume of the size of one of those comprising Harper's Family Library. The name of the publisher, which occurs frequently at the bottom of a page, cannot be read, save through a magnifying glass; and yet the words and letters are perfect in their formation and arrangement. The tome is truly *unique,* and though a Lilliputian affair, is certainly a very great curiosity. Didot is said to have expressed his determination to publish the works of Horace in a volume so small that it might be enclosed in a square locket, or in a breast pin, without being perceived.—*Philad. Gazette.*

The Gigantic Book.—We translate the following paragraph from the Le Globe, of the 30th ult. "The largest book that ever went to press will appear next year in London. It will be entitled "The pantheon of English heroes." Every page will be 24 feet high by 2 broad, and the letters will be half a foot large. It has been necessary to construct a machine expressly for the fabrication of the paper. This gigantic work will be printed by means of a steam engine, and instead of black ink, gold varnish will be used. Only one hundred copies will be struck off intended as the ornaments of the principal English libraries."—*London Lit. Gaz.*

Mr. A——, formerly a member of the Continent Assembly, has just died at Avignon. "I ascended the Tribune but once. "Gentlemen," said he, "Man is an animal . . ." awed by the imposing aspect of the Assembly, he stopped short. A member exclaimed: "I move that the speech be printed, with the portrait of the Orator prefixed."

POETRY.

MARY HAY.

Thou kens, Mary Hay, that I loe thee well—
My ain auld wifie sae kind and leel;—
Then what gars thee stand wi' the tear in the e'e,
And look aye sae wae, when thou looks at me?

Dost thou miss, Mary Hay, the soft bloom o' my cheek.
Wi' my hair curling round it, sae jetty and sleek?
For snaw's on my head, and the roses are gane,
Since that day o' days I ca'd thee my ain.

Or grieves thou the loss o' my e'e's youthful fire,
And the wild notes I sang, that thou us'd to admire?
For I'm darksome and cauld, now life's winter is come.
And the sweet voice o' music within me is dumb.

But tho', Mary Hay, my e'es be turned dim,
And age wi' its frost stiffens every limb,
My heart thou kens weel, has nae frost for thee,
For simmer returns at the blink o' thy e'e.

The miser hands firm, and still firmer his gold,
The ivy grasps closer the tree when it's old,
And thou grows the dearer to me, Mary Hay,
As a' else turn eerie, and life wears away.

We maun part Mary Hay, when our journey's done,
But I'll meet thee again in the world aboon;
Then what gars thee stand wi' the tear in thy e'e,
And look aye sae wae when thou looks at me?

Boot and Shoe Manufactory,

AT THE SIGN OF THE BIG BOOT.

The Subscriber has commenced business in the above line, in the Store lately occupied by Mr. Henry L. Jones, three doors south of Market Square, where he will keep on hand a general assortment of BOOTS & SHOES of his own manufacture and of warranted materials.

As he intends selling *exclusively* for *cash*, his customers may expect to be supplied on the lowest possible terms.

PELEG PEARCE.

☞Boots and Shoes made to measure, and repaired at the shortest notice. P. P.

March 6.

WILLKINGS & CO.,

Offer for sale, just received:

20 Hhds. prime bright MOLASSES,
7 ditto SUGAR,
8 casks Jamaica COFFEE,
10 barrels do do.
12 ditto loaf Sugar,
15 ditto Copperas,
25 ditto Mackerel, No. 3,
50 bags prime green Coffee,
10 ditto Spice and Pepper,

IN STORE,

150 casks Thomastown Lime,
Cotton Cards and Cotton Bagging,

Also, a well selected lot of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are *BLANKETS AND NEGRO CLOTHING*, well worth the attention of Farmers and Planters.

January 24.

WM. WIDDIFIELD,

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,

Respectfully informs his friends and former customers, that he has returned to this place, and resumed the above busines, in the Brick Row, directly opposite the Planter's Hotel, where he will be grateful for a renewal of their favours.

The portion of Goods already received consists of an extensive assortment of

Patent Lever and Plain
ENGLISH & FRENCH WATCHES,

With most articles appertaining to the business.

N. B. A constant supply of Hemming & Son's superior drill'd eyed NEEDLES, direct from the manufactory.

Fayetteville, Nov. 22. 55tf

Removal.

P. DAILEY

Has removed to his former stand, south east corner of the Market Square, where he intends keeping a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware and CUTLERY, as usual.

December 27, 1831. 60tf.

New Goods.

THE Subscriber is now receiving the following assortment of seasonable *GOODS* in his new Store, near the Sycamore:—

465 sacks Liverpool ground SALT,
23 hhds. SUGAR,
36 bags green Laguira Coffee,
20 ditto Rio or strong scented do.
10 hhds. Jamaica do.
15 brls. do do.
8 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
100 kegs cut Nails and Brads,
60 pieces cotton Bagging,
25 coils Rope,
5 tons Castings,
5 tons Swedes Iron, well assorted,
2 do English do. do.
40 boxes window Glass, 8x10, 10x12, 10x14 12x16, and 12x18,
40 kegs White Lead, ground in oil,
6 crates Crockery, opened,
1 ceroon Carracas Indigo, very good,
161 sides sole Leather, good brand,
500 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
3 bags Pimento,
3 ditto Pepper,
2 ditto Race Ginger,
Blacksmiths' Bellows, 26, 28 and 30 inches,
Anvils, Vices, Hammers and Screw-plates,
Cut and mill Saws,
Lamp, Paint, and Tanner's OIL,
Spirits Turpentine, by the gallon,
Wrought Nails, trace Chains & weeding Hoes,
Sheet and hoop Iron,
Cast, German and blister Steel,
Frying Pans, Scythe Blades and straw Knives,
Loaf Sugar, cotton and wool Cards,
29 kegs Dupont's FF & FFF gun & rifle POWDER,
A good assortment of Shoes and Hats,
Counter, hearth, cloth and paint Brushes,
Twill'd Sacking and Osnaburgs,
Raisins by ¼ & ½ box—Cheese,
Calf Skins, upper and Moracco Leather,
Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets,
Saddles, Bridles, Collars and Martingals,

Together with a small assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery and Carpenter's Tools, Saltpetre, Alum, Spanish Brown, Verdegris dry and in oil, Red Lead, Madder, yellow Ochre, and chrome Yellow, with sundry other articles—all of which will be sold low for cash or country produce. Country Merchants, and dealers generally, are requested to call and examine for themselves.

THOMAS FULLER.

Fayetteville, October 25. 51tf.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers have removed their stock of Goods to the New Building directly opposite their Old Stand, where they have a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Crockery Ware and Groceries,

Together with almost every other article of Merchandize, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms, or exchanged for country produce. Call and see.

HALL & JOHNSON.

For Rent,

That large and commodious *WAREHOUSE* on Gillespie street, with Cotton Shed, &c. Apply to H & J.

November 1, 1831. 52tf.

NEW CHEAP FANCY STORE.

CAMPBELL & McNAIR,

Having established themselves in the new Building on the north side of Hay street, a few doors west of the Market house, are now receiving a well selected assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

And will be receiving by every arrival from N. York, additional supplies. Those wishing to purchase by the quantity or otherwise, will please call and examine their stock, which is too large to enumerate the different articles in an advertisement. Among their Goods are a great variety of Cloths, Sattinetts, Bombazetts, Circassians, Plaids, Blankets, Linens, Prints, Silks, Muslins, Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets, Umbrellas, Hats, Shoes, &c. &c. &c. They solicit the custom of their friends and the public.

H. CAMPBELL, Jr.
NEILL McNAIR.

Fayetteville, August 10. 40tf.

JOHN MUNN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has taken a Store in the Brick Row, north side of Hay street, foot of Haymount, where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia, the following assortment of seasonable

GOODS:

11 Hhhds. Porto Rico and N. O. SUGAR,
5 hbds. prime retailing MOLASSES,
25 bags prime green and old white Coffee,
5 brls. loaf Sugar, superior quality,
5 ditto Copperas,
5 ditto Glauber Salts,
35 kegs cut and wrought Nails,
20 pieces cotton Bagging,
10 coils bale Rope,
5 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
2 tons Castings,
10 kegs FF and FFF Dupont's Powder,
20 ditto White Lead, ground in oil,
Imperial, Gunpowder and Hyson Tea,
Lamp Oil, Castor Oil and Spirits of Turpentine,
Epsom Salts, Alum, Saltpetre, Sulphur,
Pearl Ash, Starch, Lampblack,
Frying Pans, trace Chains, Shovels and Spades,
Shot and Lead, fur and wool Hats, Shoes,
Cotton Cards, Tacks and Brads,
500 bushels Liverpool Salt,

Together with an assortment of *STAPLE DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY, CHINA and CROCKERY WARE*, all of which will be sold low for cash or country produce.

Fayetteville, N. C., Nov. 1, 1831. 52tf.

New Drug and MEDICINE STORE.

THE Subscriber is now opening a fresh supply of *MEDICINES, DYE STUFFS*, &c. &c., which makes his assortment complete. He will keep always on hand, every article connected with the business.

THOS. J. JORDAN.

September 21. 46-tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has just received at his store, in Brick Row, three doors west of the Planter's Hotel, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Groceries,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Crockery and Glass Ware,
Shoes, Hats, &c.

Which he offers for sale very low for Cash or Produce.

JNO. McLERAN, Jr.

November 15. 54tf.

TAILORING.

DUNCAN SMITH respectfully announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from New York, where he has selected, at reduced prices, a general assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings,

&c., suitable for the season, of the most fashionable colours, Goat's hair, Camblet, boiled ditto., of the best quality, assorted colours, Valentia, silk & woollen Velvets, Stocks, Trimmings of all kinds in his line, superior quality

He has also on hand, a large assortment of *NEEDLES*, superior to any ever offered for sale in this place, from No. 1 to No. 12. Darning Needles of all sizes.

DUNCAN SMITH.

He is also prepared to execute all orders in his line of business, promptly and neatly, at his usual moderate prices.

November 8.—53-tf. D. S.

MACKEREL, &c.

20 Barrels No. 1 and 2, 20 ½ Bbls. No. 1, } Fall caught MACKEREL.
50 Boxes Prime COD FISH,
Received per Steam Boat and Only Son, for sale by AMOS KIMBALL.

February 7. 66-tf.

THOMASTOWN LIME.

200 Casks, in good order, for sale by JOHN HUSKE & SON.

December 28th, 1831.

All persons having accounts against the Subscriber will please present them for settlement:—And those indebted to him, are requested to make payment. The balance of his stock of Goods, principally GROCERIES, will be disposed of on reasonable terms, for cash or country produce. WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

☞**One Gig and Harness** for sale.

January 23, 1832. 64tf.

Shoes and Brogans.

THE Subscriber has lately received from Boston, a large lot of Shoes, &c., direct from the manufactories, consisting in part of

200 pair first quality thick BROGANS,
300 do. 2nd do. do. do.
200 do. 1st do. Russett do, and Shoes,
100 do. fine calf Shoes,
200 do. do. do. Brogans, brass heels,
100 do. women's leather Boots,
100 do. do do Shoes.

The above will be sold as low as can be purchased in New York, adding expenses, &c.

Also,

Constantly on hand, Whittemore's cotton and wool CARDS. Country Merchants are requested to call and examine the above, as the prices and quality cannot fail to suit.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Fayetteville, March 6, 1832. 70tf.

Just Received,

By Steam Boat Henrietta,

50 Bags prime Coffee.

WILLKINGS & Co.

February 7, 1832.

Sugar, Coffee, Cotton Bagging, &c.

15 Hhds. prime St. Croix, Porto Rico & N. O. Sugar
25 Barrels Loaf and Lump do.
8000 lbs. prime green Coffee,
50 pieces heavy Dundee cotton Bagging,
10 hhds. N. E. Rum,
30 barrels old Rye Whiskey,
25 ditto do Apple and Peach Brandy,
5 ditto do Monongahela Whiskey,
10 half chests imperial, gunpowder & Hyson Tea,
Lemon Sirup, Almonds and Raisins, fresh,
Old Madeira Wine, pure Cogniac Brandy and Holland Gin,—For sale low, by

ARCH. CAMPBELL.

October 25, 1831. 51tf.

Auction and Commission MERCHANTS,

AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

THE Subscribers inform their friends and the public, that for the present, they have taken the second Store in the large three story brick house foot of Haymount, known as the Ashe Buildings, where they offer their services in the line of their business, they have large and convenient Ware Houses, and are well prepared to receive Cotton and other produce, which will be forwarded or sold as directed. Goods and Merchandise received and forwarded with promptness to orders.

☞ They have on hand a good supply of GROCERIES.

WILLKINGS & CO.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

Dr. J. H. Dickson,

HAS just received a general assortment of fresh and genuine Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hatter's Materials, &c. &c., which he offers for sale on reasonable terms, at his store in Mac Rae's Long Building, Hay street, two doors east o the Post Office, among which are the following:

Arrow Root, Arsenic, Annatto, Aloes, Alcohol, Acids, Acetic, Benzoic, Sulphuric, Muriatic, Nitrous, Nitric, Oxalic, Prussic, Tartaric, Citric; Æther, Sulphuric, do. Nitrous; Bark, Peruvian, Angustura, Cascarilla; Balsams, Copaiva, do. Solidified, do. Tolu, do. Peru; Calomel, Cantharides, Camphor, Colchicum, Caustic, Lunar, do. common; Cinnamon, Cubebs, Chloride of Lime, do. of Soda; Cream Tarter; Epsom Salts, Ergot; Extracts, Belladona, Cicuta; Dandelion, Hyoscimus, Gentian, Colocynth, Jalap, Glauber Salts; Gums, Arabic, Assafœtida, Elastic, Gamboge, Myrrh, Shellac, Tragacanth, Hydriodate of Potash, Iodine, Iceland Moss, Ipecacuana, Isinglass, Jalap, Liquorice, Musk, Magnesia, lump, Calcined and Henry's; Oils, Almond, Castor, Olive, Annis, Burgamot, Cloves, Cinnamon, Lemon, Peppermint, Savin, Opium, Quassia, Red Precipitate, Rhubarb, Rochelle Salts, Preston Salts, Sulphate of Quinine, Emetine, Piperine, Elaterium, Sulphate and Acetate of Morphine, Tartar Emetic; Vitriol, white, do green, do blue; Congress Water, Patent Medicines, a general assortment, and a great variety of misoellaneous articles.

November 15. 54tf.

The last Call.

THE Subscriber, after advertising since July last, in the public prints of this town, inviting those indebted to him, to come or send and settle the claims against them either by note or book account; and is very sorry to say, he has found *all* his *applications*, or with *very few* exceptions, totally neglected.

I will attend at my store on Market square, until the first of January, to settle the same, and after that day persons neglecting this notice will find their *notes* and *accounts* in the hands of the proper officers for collection. HENRY L. JONES.

Fayetteville, December 1831. 58-tf.

Just Received,

25 Bbls. and half bbls. No. 2, MACKEREL,
40 ditto ditto 3, ditto,
75 casks Thomastown LIME.

THOMAS FULLER.

November 15. 54tf.

REMOVAL.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.,

HAVE removed their Auction and Commission Establishment to the commodious Brick Store, lately erected on Green street, which for safety and situation, is inferior to none in Fayetteville. They will attend to the receiving and forwarding of Goods, and Storage and sale of Cotton, &c. They have large Warehouses removed from the centre of the town, where Cotton and Goods can be stored in comparative safety.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO. can effect Insurance on any consignments at the lowest premium. Intending to devote their attention *solely*, to the Commission Business, they will endeavor to give satisfaction.

December 6. 57tf.

NEGROES for Sale.

A GIRL about 14 years of age, and a BOY about 10, for sale, for Cash or on a Credit.

Apply to the Editor.

January 24.

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25 Kegs cut NAILS, assorted from 4d to 20d, just received and for sale by

J. MUNN.

March 13. 71tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having removed to Wilmington, offers his services to his friends and the public generally, as Commission and Forwarding Agent. He has the use of a large Wharf with a convenient Warehouse, and hopes by strict attention to please all who may favor him with their business.

JONES FULLER.

☞*Refer to Messrs.* Thos. J. Curtis, O. P. Stark, and W. Whitehead.

July 26. 38tf.

HENRY HORN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken a Store in the Brick Row, 4 doors west of Messrs. Hall & Johnson's corner, and opposite the Planter's Hotel, where he is receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a general and well selected assortment of

Dry Goods,

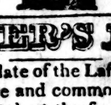
Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Cutlery, Hats, Shoes, &c.,

Which will be sold at prices as low as can be afforded in this market, either for cash or country produce. His assortment consists in part, of the following articles, viz.

20 Hhds. prime Porto Rico SUGAR
5 ditto Molasses
50 bags prime green Coffee
10 tons Swedes and English Iron
3 bundles hoop ditto
1000 lb. German and blistered Steel
60 set wagon Boxes
40 kegs cut Nails and Brads
10 ditto FFF Powder
8 ditto Pearl Ash
1000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
40 boxes 8x10 & 10x12 Window Glass
8 ditto bar Soap

Trace Chains, Shovels and Spades, Scythe Blades, Drawing Knives, Castings, Soal and upper Leather, Pepper, Spice, Race and ground Ginger, Nutmegs, Spanish Flotant Indigo, Copperas, loaf and lump Sugar, Shot, Lead, Saltpetre, Allum, Salts, shoe Thread, Cotton Yarn, Dundee Bagging, Twine, cotton and wool Cards, Segars, writing and wrapping Paper, Young Hyson, Imperial and Gunpowder Teas, together with a number of other articles too tedious to mention.

Fayetteville, October 10. 49tf.



PLANTER'S HOTEL

R. COCHRAN, late of the Lafayette Hotel, has taken the large and commodious House known as the Planter's Hotel, at the foot of Hay Mount, on Hay Street, where he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and Boarders. The General Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, where all the Stages arrive at and depart from.

Fayetteville, June 1. 31tf.

Wanted,

A Journeyman *TIN PLATE WORKER*. To a good workman, of correct habits, constant employment and liberal wages will be given, by

JAMES MARTINE.

Fayetteville, Nov. 1, 1831. 52-tf.

LIME.

118 Casks of Thomastown, and 150 casks of Rhode Island white lump LIME, (a very superior article) just received and for sale by

E. L. & W. WINSLOW.

January 2, 1832. 61tf.

H. MacLaurin

MAY be found at Mr. Latta's Store, sixth door east from Market Square, north side of the street leading to Clarendon Bridge, where he will be happy to serve those who may favor him with their confidence, in the renewal or payment of Notes, at either of the Banks in this place.

Fayetteville, Feb. 21, 1832. 68tf.

HENRY ERAMBERT, Merchant Tailor.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and customers, that he has just returned from New York, with a handsome assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres, & fancy Vestings,

of the latest styles—

ALSO, a variety of fancy articles, viz—Bosoms, Collars, Stocks, Gloves, Suspenders, Flannel and Nett shirts and drawers—with an assortment of Gentlemen's and Children's Caps, &c. &c.

☞All orders will be thankfully received and well executed. H. E.

To Tailors.

The Subscriber being appointed agent of Aaron F. Saguezs, Fashioner of the city of New York, respectfully informs the trade, that they can be supplied with his patent Rule for Cutting, and also the Fall Fashions of 1831, by applying to the Subscriber.

ALSO inch measures, and Tailors drilled eyed Needles. HENRY ERAMBERT.

☞Two or three workmen will receive *extra wages* by immediate application.

Fayetteville, Nov. 15. 54-6m.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned as Agent for Robert Donaldson, Esq., of New York, is authorized to sell, on the most liberal terms, the following *very valuable and eligibly situated LOTS*, in the Town of Fayetteville, viz:

1 Lot South side of Hay Street, bounded by Hay, Donaldson and Franklin Streets, 100 feet front on Hay street, formerly occupied by the Bank of the United States, with the Materials upon it. The brick and stone supposed to be sufficient for the erection of a range of two story stores.

1 ditto North side of Hay street, 43 feet front, and running back to Old street. Said Lot being opposite the late Lafayette Hotel.

1 ditto South side of Hay street, late the Lafayette Hotel, with the walls as they now stand, 46 feet front, running back to Franklin street. In the opinion of *an experienced* architect, who has examined them, the walls may be used again.

1 ditto on Franklin and Donaldson streets, attached to the above, for Stables, Garden, &c.

The above Lots may be improved so as to yield ten to fifteen per cent., and hold out to Capitalists, *who reside in the State*, a most valuable opportunity of making an investment. The only inducement which the owner has for parting with them, being that *he resides in New York*, and cannot with convenience attend to them.

TERMS.—A credit of 1, 2, 3, and 4 years, in equal instalments, purchasers giving bonds bearing interest from date, payable in New York, and secured by a mortgage on the premises. For further particulars apply to JOSEPH BAKER, *Agent, &c.*

Corner of Dick and Russel streets.

June 21.—33-tf

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having *for the present*, opened an Office at his Dwelling House, on the corner of Dick and Russell streets, and provided himself with Warehouses in Campbellton, is prepared to carry on his business as usual.

All kinds of Produce received and sold or forwarded, as may be directed. Goods and Merchandize received and forwarded, together with all other businesspertaining to a general commission agency.

He will also attend to the offering for discount, renewal and payment of notes at the different Banks in this place, *to which branch of his business he will pay particular attention*, and flatters himself, that from his general knowledge of the business of the place, he will be able to give satisfaction to his employers.

JOSEPH BAKER.

Fayetteville, June 27. 84tf.

NEW & ELEGANT SPRING GOODS.

HENRY L. JONES,

HAS just received, and is now opening, at his old stand corner of Market Square and Gillespie Street, a very general stock of SPRING GOODS, selected by himself, with great care, and comprising the most beautiful and fashionable goods to be found in the Cities of New York and Philadelphia. As the will be sold low, he invites the attention of his friends and the public.

March 13*th*, 1832. 171-tf.

Removal.

JOHN MUNN has removed to the Store on the south side of Person street, a few doors west of the site of the Cape Fear Bank, and one door west of Messrs. Willkings & Co's Auction Store.

March 13. 71tf.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having qualified at March Term of Cumberland County Court, as Executor of the last Will and Testament of Capt. William Lord, deceased, hereby requests all those indebted to the Estate to come forward and make payment; and those to whom the Estate may be indebted, will present their demands, properly authenticated, within the time allowed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

March 13, 1832. WM. L. MILLER. 71-tf

For Sale,

60 Kegs White Lead in oil, part of it pure,
10 barrels paint Oil,
10 hhds. brown Sugar,
100 casks Thomastown Lime, in good order,
Rowland's mill and cross cut Saws.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

March 5, 1832. 70tf.

Tin Plate.

20 Boxes TIN PLATE, just received by Steam Boat John Walker, and for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

January 24.

Wrapping Paper.

100 Reams Wrapping Paper, just received and for sale by A. KIMBALL.

February 7.

To the Afflicted.

Hadlock's Vegetable POWDER

For the Diseases of the Lungs.

THE Proprietor of this Medicine, after repeated trials of its virtues, which have been attended with the most signal success, now offers it to those who are afflicted by the wasting diseases which it is designed to relieve, in full confidence that it will be found efficacious, particularly if taken in the incipient stages of those diseases. It promotes that gentle perspiration which is healthy, and checks those sweats which are morbid and pernicious. It relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs; assuages cough; promotes a free and mild expectoration; removes pain from the chest; relieves asthmatic difficult respiration; corrects obstinate costiveness and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate disease of lungs readily yield to this powerful remedy, which seasonably resorted to; and it restores the patient the bodily vigor, which that cruel disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, would speedily destroy.

For sale at the Proprietor's Book Store, Fayetteville.

N. B. The above Medicine will be found an invaluable remedy for Influenza and common Colds, which so often end in Consumption.

Fayetteville, 1832.

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers inform their former customers and the Public, that they have joined their stock in Trade, and intend transacting the Mercantile business under the Firm of

LOCKE & BAUGHAN.

Their stock consists of a very general assortment, and they pledge themselves to dispose of their goods at the most moderate prices for cash or country produce. Their store is in the Brick range of Buildings, North side of Person street, near Liberty Point,

WILLIAM LOCKE,
C. T. BAUGHAN.

Fayetteville, 4th February, 1832. 66-tf.

Notice.

ALL Persons are hereby notified, that we the Subscribers, Proprietors of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, have given a general Power of Attorney, to Mr. John Crusoe, to settle the affairs, and to act in future as our Agent to manage the concerns of said Company.

BENJAMIN RUSH.
SAMUEL F. NELSON.

Fayetteville, August 4th, 1831. 4tf.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby notified, that I the Subscriber have given a general power of Attorney to John Lippitt, to act in future as my agent

SAM. F. NELSON.

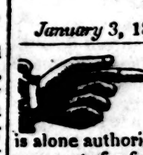
December 31, 1831. 61-3m

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the power of Attorney appointing John Crusoe Agent of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, and signed by Benjamin Rush & S. F Nelson, proprietors of said company, is revoked as far as respects the Subscriber's interest in said Company.

SAM'L F NELSON,
per JOHN LIPPITT, Attorney.

January 3, 1832. 61-tf.



NOTICE.—The public are hereby notified, that Mr. John Crusoe is the sole Agent of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, and that he is alone authorised to make contracts, and receive payments for freights. Persons having transactions with the Company, will please govern themselves accordingly, as no other agency, or authority will be recognized as valid.

BENJAMIN RUSH,
For Henrietta Steam Boat Company.

Hayetteville, Jan. 4. 62tf.

State of North Carolina,

Cumberland Superior Court of Law, February Term, 1831.

Abraham Scott, vs. Quentina Scott. } *Petition for Divorce.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the *Carolina Observer* and *North Carolina Journal*, for three months, that the said Quentina Scott make her personal appearance at our next Superior Court of Law, to be held on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, and answer, plead or demur to the said Petition, or the same will be taken pro *confesso*, and heard *ex parte*.

Witness, Edward Lee Winslow, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of September, A. D. 1831.

E. L. WINSLOW, C. S. C.

February 7, 1832. 67-3m